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27 December 1985

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ANGOLA

ANGOP COMMENTARY VIEWS UPCOMING PARTY CONGRESS

MB221541 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 22 Nov 85

[ANGOP commentary: "Unite the Angolan People Around the Congress To Consolidate the Revolution"]

[Text] The Second MPLA Extraordinary Congress is being held at a time when the forces of imperialism, using the Pretoria racist regime, are waging a criminal war against the People's Republic of Angola with the aim of annihilating the people's revolutionary gains and hindering the construction of a socialist motherland. It is under the threat of a permanent war, which is wrecking the economic and social infrastructures of our country, that the MPLA militants from Cabinda to Cunene are preparing to hold the congress. The aim of the congress is to rigorously analyze the problems affecting all spheres of life of Angolan society in the past 5 years. The party's second national conference made a critical analysis of the economic, political, and social activities in the last years, debated the selection of provincial delegates to the congress by the respective provincial and municipal party conferences, and discussed in a clear way the issues to be analyzed during the congress. This has shown the concern of MPLA-Labor Party members to realistically analyze the problems that are still affecting the well-being of the Angolan people.

If we look at the Angolan reality, we must admit that profound changes have occurred in our society. We must make more radical changes in our socio-economic structures and progressively eliminate the private ownership of the means of production and capitalist business connections in order to end the exploitation of man by man. This is a characteristic stage of any society changing from colonial capitalism to people's democracy. This process has led to sharp divisions within Angolan society with struggles between revolutionary and reactionary classes, between those who defend progress, people's democracy, and socialism and those who support a capitalist society. In order for the Angola revolutionary process to consolidate itself and change even more [break in transmission] the need to change the economic structure of our society to a more adequate structure that is capable of not only implementing the decisions reached and approving the laws for a democratic and popular state, but also of creating the state apparatus to decide and implement the will of the dominant classes; i.e., the working and peasant classes who will be governed by their leading force--the MPLA-Labor Party. During the congress,

the highest body of the MPLA-Labor Party, measures, which will be implemented over the next few years, will be decided on to solve several problems, which are still a hindrance to our political, economic, and social development.

The delegates elected by the party grassroots to the congress have the responsibility of discussing openly and frankly the issues proposed, because only a realistic discussion of the problems can lead to the implementation of correct and efficient measures. It is necessary to consider the mistakes committed and to find adequate solutions. In this analysis, criticism and self-criticism play an important role and it is vital to correct mistakes and improve working methods. Efficiency in adopting measures and in correctly solving national issues will strengthen the leading role of the party, which must intervene in all sectors of national life to supervise the implementation of its decisions and the observance of revolutionary principles. The congress should strengthen the leading role of the MPLA-Labor Party and take measures against internal and external forces that aim to completely annihilate the Angolan revolution. It is imperative to reinforce revolutionary vigilance so that forces hostile to the MPLA-Labor Party cannot create confusion with the objective of impairing the importance of the congress. It is necessary to unite the Angolan people from Cabinda to Cunene around the congress to strengthen the revolution which continues its triumphant march toward people's democracy and socialism. United under the leadership of the MPLA [break in transmission] the ordinary congress of the party. The Angolan revolution will emerge strengthened from the congress and the future will be dedicated to building a new society free of the vestiges of the colonialism and imperialism.

/8918

CSO: 3400/518

ANGOLA

COMMENTARY SAYS NO RETREAT FROM SOCIALISM

MB251513 Lusanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 25 Nov 85

[ANGOP commentary: "We are on the Right Path"]

[Text] The date of 11 November 1975 is already far in the past. The People's Republic of Angola is continuing to carry out the task of national reconstruction for the building of a socialist society. The first years of independence were hard, because Angola defined itself from the first as opposed to apartheid, colonialism and neocolonialism. Because of this, Angola continues to suffer imperialist aggression channeled through [words indistinct] due to the impasse facing its policy of domination in southern Africa.

Angolan territory became the target of various types of military aggression from racist South Africa, whose objective is to destabilize the Angolan state in all fields, thus creating the conditions for installing its own puppets who support South Africa's racist regime. All pretexts used to justify aggression have become [words indistinct] due to the proven invalidity of those pretexts.

The Angolan people are not going to shirk their internationalist duties, and they are going to continue supporting the struggle of their sister peoples in South Africa and Namibia, whose struggle against apartheid and colonialism has gained the support and recognition of the world. This also explains why Angola continues to be the main victim of South African aggression against neighboring countries. This idea, which was expressed a number of times by Antonio Agostinho Neto, the founder of the People's Republic of Angola and the MPLA-Labor Party [as heard] is at the heart of the nationalist (?feeling) spurring on the Angolan people, who believe that our struggle continues in (?South Africa) and Namibia. The Angolans know that as long as those territories are directly or indirectly controlled by the Pretoria regime, peace in southern Africa will only be a dream. South Africa will also continue to carry out its aggressive policy against Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, and all states opposing its separate development policies. However, they also know that the majority is right, and that the Botha regime governing South Africa is becoming increasingly isolated from the international community. Even if it lasts a while longer, the Botha regime will not exist forever because the majority of South Africans opposes the laws of the country and seeks the creation of a government that represents the majority of the people. The

social instability that is currently being experienced in South Africa is proof of that.

Likewise, Angola is not going to retreat from its determination to build a socialist society, and it will remain the fatherland of the workers who created it when Angola achieved independence after an armed struggle which lasted 14 years and in which many of our heroic soldiers lost their lives. The advantages of an egalitarian society, where there are no social ills like unemployment and lack of medical assistance, and where the difficult and often impossible problem of access to education is being dealt with, can already be felt in the People's Republic of Angola.

The Angolan people have free medical assistance. To attend school is no longer an impossible expense for the independent Angolan people. Schools and hospitals are open to all without any charge whatsoever. It is the state that covers social expenses. Also, contrary to what is seen in the so-called societies of the free world--that is, the capitalist societies--unemployment has never caused any headaches for the Angolan Government. As long as one is qualified, one can carry out work of his choice. [Words indistinct] that seek to stall the Angolan people's march to a better future, the march of the People's Republic of Angola is irreversible.

We are marching toward a future which represents the future choice of the majority of mankind. Capitalism and apartheid are bound to disappear, because they are unacceptable to modern man. Nobody will succeed in preventing us from achieving our objective of building a socialist society, thus honoring the memory of our heroes and our late President Agostinho Neto, who was our greatest hero.

We will not turn back, because we are on the right path. The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

/8918

CSO: 3400/518

ANGOLA

LUANDA DESCRIBED BY MOZAMBIKAN VISITOR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Nov 85 p 8

/Article by Alexandre Zandamela: "First of All It Is Necessary to Win the War"/

/Excerpt/ What a beautiful city Luanda is! Its inhabitants say that, starting on the eve of the conference of ministers of the nonaligned countries, the Angolan capital put on a new face and still continues to be beautified in order to celebrate the 10th anniversary of national independence as well as the Second Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party in a fitting fashion.

The streets of Luanda for the most part are neither wide, nor long. For example, there is no major artery that could compare to our Eduardo Mondlane Avenue. But the city of Luanda as such is bigger than Maputo. In the Angolan capital it is difficult to take a certain street as a reference point because the streets intersect each other here and there, like a real net without end.

As in Maputo, the city's downtown section contains most of the commercial establishments, offices, service facilities, hotels, restaurants, taxi stands, public transportation terminals, etc. The city's higher portion on the other hand comprises all of the residential areas and schools. As for motion picture theaters, the situation here is different from what it is in Maputo. The movie houses are scattered throughout the city and are found even in the suburban areas. The beach is in the downtown area and covers a large surface, starting from the Island of Luanda inland.

For a driver who is in the downtown area and wants to get to the city's higher section, it is not always easy to avoid long drives in order to get around the "barriers" which are not as dense as those of Maxaquene in Maputo. Between the "barriers" in the Angolan capital, there are streets but to drive on them, a driver must have reasonable control of his car. Here we have a cluster of streets, with curves that run to the right and to the left, like a real snake; but the traffic pattern is very complicated because this happens to be a simple lane. Even so, the streets are always preferred because they constitute shortcuts.

Many of the avenues in Luanda have sidewalks that are in rather poor condition as far as the pavement goes. This is why there is widespread excavation work

going on in the city now with the objective of building new sidewalks and re-aligning the major arteries.

In view of this situation, traffic is quite complicated in Luanda--much more so than one can say! Sometimes, traffic police officers try to untangle the traffic jam. Even during the rush hour, they will order drivers to turn off although there is no place to turn off; there is no intersection without a traffic jam and the same is true of the sidewalks so that movement becomes increasingly complicated. The Luanda driver, who already tends to drive like a formula-1 driver, pushing the gas pedal all the way down to the floor until the speedometer needle reaches the end of the dial, does not always turn when the police officer tells him to turn. He goes up on the sidewalk, drives in the opposite direction, crosses gardens and almost nobody checks anybody else.

This situation, as I was told, is complicated not only because of the pot-holes that can be found on almost all avenues. The central problem is that the number of vehicles, persons, and motorcycles has increased considerably and Luanda is turning out to be too small for all that movement. The traffic volume undoubtedly is greater than that of our city. By way of information, to the number of vehicles moving in the Angolan capital at this moment (which is by no means small) will soon be increased by more than 3,000 cars which presently are in the port of Luanda, waiting for "permits" to begin to be driven. Traffic authorities are now facing a situation in which they do not know whether to issue those "permits" since the number of vehicles on the streets now is quite large. Besides, for a better understanding of the situation, it suffices to realize that Angola is assembling French "Renault" cars as well as Brazilian "Scania Keve" cars.

During the rush hour, you cannot get anywhere, neither by car, nor on foot. Drivers become very nervous because they are in a hurry. They are hungry, or they have to pick up the wife who works at the other end of the city, they have to pick the kids up at the school or the kindergarten, and sometimes at that same hour they also go to the market to purchase a few pounds of vegetables which at this time are "flooding" all the markets. With all of these things on his mind, the driver becomes increasingly nervous and that is when he begins to lean on the horn, thus creating a deafening din.

What about the pedestrians? Well, they are in a miserable situation. Nobody pays any attention to them. Children who go to school, workers who are on their way to the factory--they all have difficulty in crossing the streets of Luanda, primarily during the rush hour. They seem to be more nervous than the drivers and sometimes it even seems that they close their eyes as they cross the streets, as if to take their chances. What about sidewalks? They do not run along all avenues and where they do exist, nobody pays any attention to them, neither the pedestrians, nor the drivers. In Luanda, traffic is never quiet, not even during so-called "dead" hours. In the downtown area it is difficult to find a parking place during office hours. Drivers have to leave their vehicles in the middle of the street and they have to hurry to take care of some urgent affairs. But when that happens, the traffic police officers are ready to pass out tickets for violation of article what-not in the Highway Code.

All of this complicates traffic movement. Now, what do we do about that? An Angolan friend told me that "we have to begin to think in terms of overhead and underground passages and perhaps in that way we can solve the problem. Why not a subway? Perhaps this would also help untangle the traffic mess and eliminate all of these delays, primarily for persons who use public transportation to commute to and from work."

Public transportation? That is the main sore point in the dramatic traffic situation which that bustling city is experiencing today. In spite of the fact that many enterprises, factories, and service organizations have their own vehicles for the purpose of transporting their workers, public transportation is increasingly less effective in meeting the city's growing transportation needs. The EPT (Public Transportation Enterprise), which is the same as our EPU, has a number of vehicles from Brazil in its fleet; they are the articulated buses but even they cannot properly serve the riders who are quite numerous.

Now, what are the solutions? Of course, there are solutions: You can either walk or you can take a cab. But where are the cabs? A short time ago, Luanda had 100 new cabs; they were Mercedes-Benz and they belonged to a government enterprise. The drivers to whom the cars were turned over always seemed to be in a great hurry and they would always push the accelerator down to the floor as if life did not matter until they would either wrap themselves around a tree or hit a wall or a truck. As a result, all of the cabs were out of action in a short time. Now, the government has turned this enterprise over to a private operator and the latter is gradually repairing the vehicles which is why you can now and then see one of those Mercedes.

But, so long as this situation has not been properly resolved, there is no lack of "pirates." With a sign reading "private" in the vehicle, they turn up all over the city and they are always busy. What about the fare? Well, do not ask me, if you please. I know that, in Maputo, the rate is usually 100 meticals; but in Luanda it is much higher and you never pay less than 500 kwanzas, no matter how far you go. If by chance the passenger happens to have a suitcase, he has to pay extra for that.

Health Problems

In spite of its beauty, the city of Luanda has a long way to go when it comes to conservation. As a general rule, all streets are dirty and they are filled with waste and dirty water at all hours of the day (not to mention the stench); at every corner there is trash to be found and all of this together constitutes a real threat to public health. The Angolans view this as an affliction of their own; they realize that something has to be done to change this situation. When you tell them that the city is dirty, they reply that it is much cleaner today because the city has been cleaned more frequently on account of the conference of ministers of nonaligned countries.

All of these problems obviously constitute grounds for great concern on the part of the agencies responsible for the solutions to these problems. We

learned that various attempts were made to correct these problems; but, in a country with the economic difficulties that Angola faces, caused primarily by the war which has been going on for many years, priorities are different and, the moment one obstacle is removed, another one springs up and this is something which an underdeveloped economy cannot take. The people of Luanda are aware of these difficulties and appear to be looking at these matters with indifference--although in fact they are not indifferent. They know that it is necessary first of all to win the war.

The rest will come later. Of course there are also those who intentionally sabotage the beauty of Luanda. But could it be that we here do not have people who want to damage and are indeed damaging Maputo? Do we not also have people who fight against the efforts of the city's executive council?

5058

CSO: 3442/43

ANGOLA

EDITORIAL CALLS CRITICISM OF PORTUGAL UNJUST

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 15-21 Nov 85 p 2

[Editorial by Nuno Rocha]

[Text] The 10th anniversary of Angolan independence gives us occasion to comment on relations between our country and the Portuguese-speaking African countries. In an interview granted to the RTP [Portuguese Radio-Television System], Mawete Joao Baptista, Angolan ambassador in Lisbon, expressed himself in such a way as to give rise to some criticism and a closer analysis of our future in Africa. The ambassador did not hesitate to blame the Portuguese colonization for the problems which his country is experiencing. Quite articulate, an indication that he is an intelligent man, the Angolan ambassador committed a profound injustice. The Portuguese-speaking African countries may complain about the way we went about decolonization, but never about our colonization. In the history of humanity, few people have achieved as sincere a fellowship as we created, both in Brazil and in Africa and even in the Orient. The Portuguese presence is desired in Timor even today, and our people left an unblemished record of fraternity everywhere in the world. Before anyone else, we established the meaning of peaceful coexistence between different races; we built not only cities, but countries. The Angolan ambassador knows Luanda, Sa de Bandeira, Lobito or Mocimedes as well as we do, and he knows that they are among the loveliest cities in Africa. If he criticizes our colonization, we must tell him frankly that we are proud of that colonization. We beat a path into the impenetrable jungle, we built dams, we made roads, we created schools and universities, we transmitted culture and customs, we organized the life and the society, and always, in all our relations, we maintained a sense of regard, which is summed up in the birth of a beautiful mixed race. When we left, we left adult nations behind us and if we have anything to regret, it is that we did not come away any richer. Not even some Portuguese who had produced an enormous amount of goods benefited, because on the day of decolonization they returned to the mother country without any kind of gain. It all stayed there. After 400 years of living and working together, Portugal was left with more than a million refugees, who are now living in Portugal with great difficulty and much sacrifice. Our legacy from Angola was the returnees. Is it fair of the ambassador from Luanda to blame the Portuguese colonizers for the dramas witnessed today in Angola?

The ingratitude of the Angolan ambassador grieves us and particularly wounds those who lived in Angola until 1975 and who left behind all their property and the traditions of family and country. We are not to blame for the fact

that, the day after decolonization, Angola chose new friends, leaving us to ostracism and scorn. Anyone who read the report in last Tuesday's DIARIO DE LISBOA regarding the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the independence of this great African country certainly observed that the major attention went, not to the Portuguese, but to the Soviets. According to the report by journalist Daniel Reis, the principal television news program on 11 November referred only to the note from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, which was read in its entirety. According to the journalist, People's Television of Angola also gave special emphasis to the messages of congratulation from countries of the socialist bloc. Angola asks for our friendship from time to time, forgetting that it has not included us among its friends since decolonization. Its friends are the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc countries. This is a historical and proven fact, which no policy can ignore. Angola cannot ask more sacrifices of us. If it is certain that Portugal is interested in exporting certain products to Angola, it is equally certain that Angola is interested in importing other products from our country. In trade relations, there are no favors; among socialist countries and Western countries alike, the prevailing rules are those of the market economy. Let the ambassador tell us how much Angola pays Cuba every year for the presence of the Cuban soldiers in Angola, or how much it pays the Soviet Union annually for the war material which it constantly receives from that country. Portugal has already concluded that it cannot expect favors or friendship from Angola and, on the contrary, we may expect more unfounded and unjust accusations. The Angolan Government insists that we give support to UNITA, which is not true. There is absolutely no evidence that the Portuguese Government has provided support of any kind to the movement of Jonas Savimbi, who, incidentally, has countless times expressed his appreciation of the Portuguese people and of what they did for the civilization of Angola during 4 centuries. Does the Angolan Government want the Government of Portugal to prosecute Portuguese citizens simply because the latter publish reports about UNITA activities, or because they are friends of Jonas Savimbi or because Angolan citizens visit our country? To measure how unjust Ambassador Mawete, the representative of the Luanda government, has been, one need only ask: Can a Portuguese who is not a communist speak on Angolan television as the Angolan ambassador spoke a few days ago on Portuguese television? How long has it been since Luanda has made any declaration of friendship like those which are constantly made in Lisbon toward the Luanda government? Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of Angola, has already humiliated us by passing over Lisbon on his way to Madrid and not stopping over in our capital. For our part, only a few days ago, forgetting grievances and slights, our foreign minister went to Luanda and participated actively in an international conference.

The Portuguese press as a whole has been extremely kind to the Government of Angola, although the latter has certainly been hostile to us. Any Angolan may disembark in Lisbon whenever he likes, without going through any formality beyond presenting his passport, but a Portuguese cannot disembark in Luanda unless he has a visa and credentials attesting to his friendship with the Portuguese Communist Party. Can a Portuguese journalist go to Luanda and visit the country as he apprehends it? The Angolan ambassador knows better.

The problem of Angola, like the problem of all western Africa, is more than a matter of Portuguese-Angolan relations. The issue goes very much deeper

and has to do with the two blocs which confront each other in today's world. Portugal is not responsible for the attitudes or strategies of the United States or of other Western countries. Nor is Portugal a communist country, and it cannot submit to communist interests. Hence it must maintain independent relations with Angola. If Angola so wished, Portugal could simply serve as an intermediary in the solution of international issues at the diplomatic level, as it did with regard to Mozambique, at the request of Samora Machel. Unfortunately, we do not hold out much hope of a peaceful solution to the civil war which is tearing Angola apart. The president of the United States, looking at the situation in Angola and Afghanistan, gave indications that we are facing a lengthy war between the blocs, or another Vietnam. On one side, we will have the Soviet Union, supported by Angola, and, on the other, we will have UNITA supported by the United States. South Africa will have an important role to play here, since this is a country threatened both with internal problems because of its racist policy and with external problems because of the Soviet influence in Luanda.

We are not happy to hear every day about the war being waged in Angola. We would like to have left a peaceful country there and a people safe from the brutality of a fratricidal and terrible war which is devastating the Angolan people, with whom we shared our lives for 400 years and who are as dear to us now as they have ever been. But neither the ambassador nor anyone else can hold us responsible for this war, since we left Luanda in 1975, having brought the various parties and political forces into agreement, through the Alvor Accords. We did not invite the Soviets into Luanda; President Agostinho Neto did. It is said that he did it to prevent an attack by South Africa. South Africa was not interested in taking on more problems than it already had, such as the problem of racism, which is destroying the country. South Africa also had the problem of Namibia to deal with and, on its eastern flank, it was threatened by Mozambique, which had already been invaded by Soviets, Bulgarians and East Germans. South Africa reacted as Spain would react if a Soviet or Cuban force were permanently installed in Portugal. The Angolan Government has not been able to create an independent country and this is the reason for the problems and the threats that continue to hang over its future. Angola's problems will not be solved until the day the Cubans and Soviets leave Angolan territory. Then South Africa will no longer feel threatened and will withdraw its troops so it can devote itself to solving its internal crisis, because Angola will cease to be a threat, given the obvious weakness of its army. Would South Africa consider itself threatened by the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], a weak and untrained army? Would South Africa be interested in invading Angola when the [Pretoria] government cannot manage to solve the problem of Soweto? We have direct knowledge of Angola, Mozambique and South Africa, because we have traveled many times and at length in these countries, and we are convinced that the war in southern Africa will go on as long as foreign troops are stationed in the countries in the zone. South Africa has enormous military power and its army alone is enough to answer the threats of its neighbors. Greater involvement by the Soviets in the area will lead the United States to retaliate, which will mean a long martyrdom for the local peoples. We have no expectation that the Luanda government understands this reality. It will prefer the presence of Cubans and Soviets to the presence of peaceful Portuguese emigrants who are eager to return to work and to progress, to make Angola and Mozambique new

and strong Brazils. The Luanda government is ruled by blind ideology, to the point that it has forgotten its true friends, but neither the Luanda government nor its ambassador in Lisbon can hold Portugal's brotherly colonization responsible for the tragedy that daily afflicts the country. The Luanda government must recognize how much it has cost us not to give aid to Savimbi, who is as Angolan as Eduardo dos Santos and to whom we are indebted for his constant proofs of esteem. Savimbi has never said a harsh word against the Portuguese people or against our government, and we cannot help him. As for the government of Eduardo dos Santos, among other unfriendly acts, we have him to thank for denying PETRANGOL [Angola Petroleum Company] the right to petroleum exploration in his country.

There is no political rancor in these words. Today, Portugal is a democratic and patient country, aware of the small part it plays in the geostrategy of the world. For this reason, we are aggrieved by the lack of understanding that was evident in Ambassador Nawete's remarks on our television. Angola is not an independent country and it is a country at war, which limits our capacity for cooperation. The Luanda government should not expect to gain much from our desire to help the Angolan people. Official visits will be difficult, because they involve political risks which no serious government could take. Angola must first solve its internal problems. What separates us from Angola is not the sea; it is the political situation, which does not, however, prevent us from continuing to offer Angola the cooperation and support which its people deserve and which 400 years of fellowship dictate. We want to help Angola, but its government cannot continue to hold us responsible for its own acts and for its own decisions and choices.

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CSO: 3442/49

BENIN

DIFFICULTIES WITH SWISS COMPANY

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 Oct 85 p 40

[Article by Flemming Dahl: "After a Few Weeks' Cooperation: Benin-Pan Ocean Strain"]

[Text] Pan Ocean, the Swiss-registered oil company, has developed a strained relationship with the West African state of Benin just a few weeks after Pan Ocean took over the role of the Norwegian firm Saga Petroleum as operator of the Benin oil field of Seme, AFTENPOSTEN has learned. The principal reason is that Pan Ocean did not discharge its promise to place a significant sum of money at Benin's disposal.

For Saga, which worked under a service contract with Benin, and for Norwegian authorities, who had been looking forward to around half a billion kroner from Benin in connection with guarantees given on the oil project, there is reason to wonder whether Benin will try to reestablish cooperation with Saga.

Norwegian authorities still believe that prospects for reobtaining their credit balance will be greater with Saga as operator than if Pan Ocean continues in its newly-acquired role. Agreements between Norwegian authorities and Benin have always implied that a change of operator could only occur with Norwegian approval, and Norwegian approval of Pan Ocean as operator has not been given.

"Defaulted"

Undersecretary Arne Synnes of the Ministry of Commerce told AFTENPOSTEN that in the near future Norway will state that Benin has defaulted on its agreement with Norway, unless new factors emerge and change Norway's view of the matter.

Even after Saga recently began bringing its people home from Benin, the company said that it is disposed to returning to the role of operator if the relationship between the Norwegian authorities and Benin develops in a positive manner.

Immediately after Benin, without Norwegian approval, replaced Saga with Pan Ocean, Norwegian authorities put forward an offer of more favorable refund terms for the Beninese if they took Saga back.

This offer was not answered by the official deadline, but the Norwegian authorities are still disposed to let Benin assess the offer before it is possibly withdrawn. The reason for this is that the president of Benin is on vacation and that the Norwegian authorities want to give him the opportunity to provide his input.

Two Camps

Reports from Benin give the impression that the authorities there are divided into two camps, one which wants to go with Pan Ocean and another which wants to have Saga back.

Some weeks ago, when Pan Ocean was installed in Saga's earlier role, Benin stated that Pan Ocean had offered the country a far more favorable agreement than the one which had been established in its time between Norway and Saga.

As far as Norway is concerned, there has always been doubt as to Pan Ocean's ability to live up to its expectations about a new and better future for Benin. News that the relationship between Benin and Pan Ocean has become strained thus does not come as a complete surprise to Norwegian interests.

Several weeks ago Benin's finance minister requested a meeting with Norwegian authorities and creditors, and the situation is that such a meeting will be held in Paris before the middle of November.

Saga has said that the company has 14 employees back in Benin out of a staff which consisted of about 40 persons. Vibjorn Madsen, the company's press spokesman, told AFTENPOSTEN that the 14 remained in order to conclude Saga's financial commitment and that the last of them is expected home in December.

A few days ago three Saga employees were not permitted to leave Benin, but Madsen said that they did leave, somewhat behind schedule, after the case was taken up at the highest level in Benin. Madsen said that Saga chooses to believe Beninese assurances that the departure problems were due to a failure in communication.

12789/9435

CSO: 3639/45

BOTSWANA

DOUBTS EXPRESSED OVER BP SODA-ASH VENTURE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 22 Sep 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Ciaran Ryan and Brendan Ryan]

[Text]

THERE is speculation in the mining industry on how committed British Petroleum (BP) is to its soda-ash project at Sua Pan in Botswana.

However, BP and the Botswana Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water deny that development of the project has been postponed.

A BP South Africa spokesman told Business Times: "We have completed our study which shows the project is technically feasible. We are assessing financing of the project."

London cool

"When that is done we will finish negotiations with the Botswana and South African governments."

"We hope to present the feasibility study to the Botswana Government by the end of the year."

"If all goes well things could get started next year."

Charles Tibone, permanent secretary for the Botswana Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water, said: "The project is under investigation by BP and we expect their findings to be sent to us in a matter of months."

However, it is said BP's head office in London has turned cool on the project because of political-economic developments in South Africa which will be the major consumer of the soda ash.

If this is correct, an investment in Botswana of more than R200-million is at stake. There is also a risk that if BP does not go ahead with the project the brine deposits at Sua Pan may never be exploited.

Nkomati

A delay by BP might tip the scales in favour of a decision by the SA Government to let the proposed AECl-IDC-Anglovaal synthetic soda-ash project at Saldanha Bay go ahead.

The SA market can support only one of the two proposed projects. Soda ash is classified as a strategic commodity and all supplies are imported.

After the Nkomati Accord it appeared the Government had decided in favour of the Botswana project as part of the move to improve relationships between SA and its neighbours.

AECl announced last November that it had shelved plans for its project pending clarification on the status of the BP project.

BP is the second group to consider producing soda ash from the brine deposits underlying Sua Pan, west of Francistown in Northern Botswana.

The first was Botswana RST (Botrest), which runs the copper-nickel mine at Selebi-Phikwe.

Botrest originally held the mineral rights to the area and in 1974 put together a

feasibility study which showed that a plant to produce 180 000 tons a year of soda ash could be set up at a cost of about R55-million.

Morass

The development did not take place for two reasons. Botrest major shareholders Amax and Anglo American Corporation saw the edge of the financial morass into which Botrest was to slide. Botrest's accumulated losses totalled P749-million at June 30 this year.

Secondly, the Botswana Government intended attaching several infrastructural developments to the soda-ash project, such as an abattoir, a railway line and townships.

As with the infrastructural developments around Selebi-Phikwe, Botrest would be required to guarantee the Government loans raised to fund the developments.

Amax-Anglo American, seeing the writing on the wall, backed out and dropped the mineral rights which were picked up by BP in 1980 when it came into Botswana looking for a large mining project.

BOTSWANA

COOPERATIVES DESCRIBED AS INSTRUMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 28 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Daphne Moalosi]

[Text]

By Daphne Moalosi

FRANCISTOWN: The Government of Botswana regards the establishment and growth of co-operatives as one of the most important instruments for socio-economic and cultural development in the country.

This was said by Councillor Iqbal Ebrahim when officially opening the Francistown Co-operative Society Annual General Meeting held at the Francistown Teachers' Training College last week Saturday.

Mr Ebrahim explained that the movement has registered 130 different primary co-operative societies entirely owned and managed by Batswana, and has created employment for some 1 000 people in the urban and rural areas throughout the country.

He pointed out that the Co-operative Movement was one of the largest business concerns in the country with a current annual turnover of about P50 million.

Mr Ebrahim told the audience that the consumer co-operatives have been formed in many parts of the country to facilitate the supply of essentials, particularly goods at reasonable prices.

Councillor Ebrahim added that in some areas, the movement has bought foreign trading companies to provide shopping and banking services.

He explained that about 70 marketing co-operative societies in the country handle about 22 per cent of the total cattle supply to the BMC and control a total of

about P13 million.

Mr Ebrahim noted that co-operative societies were capable of running business profitably. He cited as an example the society's 1983 sales amounting to P1 018 434 and that resulted in a net surplus of P43 145.

In 1984, the society made sales of P938 681,41 and the result was a net surplus of P56 514,58. "This means that the society is improving daily," he said.

The participants were told that, for a business to survive, it has to import its products and attract higher sales, thus it was imperative for co-operatives to continually upgrade its services and staff.

Councillor Ebrahim further called upon the Francistown residents to join the society to improve their lives. **BOPA**

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CSO: 3400/581

BURUNDI

BAGAZA DECLARES 1986 'YEAR OF JUSTICE IN BURUNDI'

AB292029 Paris AFP in French 1226 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Bujumbura, 29 Nov (AFP)--The year 1986 will be proclaimed "Year of Justice in Burundi," Burundian President Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza announced on Thursday while opening a 3-day seminar for officials of the magistrature, public services, and the judicial police. Col Bagaza also warned public servants and judges against corruption, asking them to "stop thinking that bribes are a legal act and a part of their salary." Rather, he said, it is "an unacceptable practice" which should warrant "the vigilance of all." The president called on the National Judicial Inspection Commission to see to the correct execution of verdicts given and the Higher Council of the Magistrature to "severely" sanction judges found guilty of corruption. The justice minister should implement the real estate code, the married couples property management system, and the succession regulation to bring an end to family conflicts, he said. Col Bagaza also stated that "the best judicial policy is that which protects and guarantees the fundamental freedoms of each individual and the property of citizens."

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CSO: 3400/553

MOZAMBIQUE

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES SOUTH AFRICAN THREAT TO REGION

MB211322 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The world's attention has been focused this week on the summit meeting in Geneva and the prospects for world peace. Here in southern Africa, however, a threat to world peace is growing by the day. The threat comes from South Africa, where the apartheid regime is responding to a widespread and violent popular revolt with increased repression internally and a menacingly hostile stance toward other countries in the region.

All the signs are that Pretoria is paving the way for a new phase of regional aggression. There has been a revival of the old propaganda campaign aimed at presenting the South African regime as the victim, or the potential victim, of foreign aggression.

The hoary old myth about a Soviet threat to South Africa coming through Mozambique and Angola has been dredged out, and has been tabled by Pretoria's friends in the Western media. Inside South Africa, this stale propaganda card is being played alongside an army recruitment campaign glamorizing life in the armed forces.

The threat to other countries in the region is not imaginary. Despite the Nkomati nonaggression accord, the South African military are continuing to provide vital support for the terrorists in Mozambique. Angola faces the threat of a new invasion, with thousands of South African troops, and tanks, artillery, and war planes massed along its southern border. Zimbabwe this week saw its high court attacked by men who left behind clear indications that they belong to the dissident gang which is based in South Africa. Lesotho, totally surrounded by South African territory, recently had the unpleasant experience of witnessing large-scale South African troop maneuvers near its borders. In Botswana, a mysterious car bomb exploded last weekend, killing four people.

None of these countries causes any military threat to South Africa. The Pretoria regime does face a threat, but it comes from the South African people, and no amount of intimidation or aggression against neighboring states will make that threat go away.

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CSO: 3400/510

MOZAMBIQUE

ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR PRAISES NATION'S ROLE IN REGION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Nov 85 p 8

/Article by Abdul Carimo: "Mozambique Plays Preponderant Role"

/Text/ Abdelhamid Bereksi, the ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, accredited to Mozambique, said in Maputo that the Mozambican government has been playing a preponderant role in the establishment of peace in eastern Africa; he also said that the solution of problems deriving from the situation prevailing in the region necessarily involves the elimination of the "apartheid" system. He declared that cooperation relations between Mozambique and Algeria are excellent and both countries are at this time making every effort to develop the important existing links further.

Ambassador Abdelhamid Bereksi said that the Algerian government is in favor of the application of mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa; it also considers even more aid to the ANC and the Frontline Countries to be of extreme importance; these countries have been the victims of destabilization by the Pretoria government.

According to the diplomat, the government of Algeria stands side-by-side with Mozambique in its efforts to establish peace in the region and to defend national independence.

He said that cooperation relations between Mozambique and Algeria, which dates back to the time of the armed national liberation struggle, have already reached a very high level. "We are countries that have taken up arms to fight colonialism."

A few days ago, delegations of Mozambique and Algeria met for the second session of the mixed commission between both countries to review what was done in terms of bilateral cooperation and also to plan programs in the context of cooperation relations. The Mozambican delegation to that meeting, which took place in Algiers, was headed by Jacinto Veloso, minister in the office of the president for economic affairs.

At the end of the meeting, the delegations of both countries stated their satisfaction with the fact that they obtained positive results and because it was also possible to take up questions that will make it possible to strengthen cooperation relations even further. The main areas of cooperation between both countries at this time are forestry and agriculture.

The second session of the mixed Mozambique-Algeria Commission also studied the possibility of further stepping up bilateral relations and there are already prospects for cooperation in the areas of coal mining in the Moatize region and marble in Montepuez, province of Cabo Delgado.

In an interview given to EL MOUDJAHID, an Algerian daily, Minister Jacinto Veloso said that prospects for greater cooperation between Mozambique and Algeria look encouraging and that the second session of the mixed commission identified areas for broader bilateral relations.

Minister Jacinto Veloso also took up questions pertaining to the criminal activities of the armed bandits and the support they continue to get from South Africa as proved by documents found in Gorongosa.

Other important areas are being contemplated in cooperation relations between Mozambique and Algeria, such as the training of cadres through the grant of study scholarships to Mozambican cadres, as well as programs that can be carried out in the cultural field, particularly as regards exchange between the African Studies Center and the Algerian universities, agreements between the mass media of both countries, along other activities.

National Day of Algeria

The interview given to NOTICIAS by Ambassador Abdelhamid Bereksi took place on the eve of the celebration of Algerian National Day yesterday, a date that also marks the beginning of the armed liberation struggle of that country in 1954.

With a population of more than 20.8 million, Algeria has defined itself as a country that follows the road of nonalignment and supports the principles that guide the OAU.

Ambassador Abdelhamid Bereksi said that the latest summits of the OAU proved that it is possible to solve a series of problems that still exist on the African continent. The government of Algeria supports the African peace plan adopted by the OAU with respect to the process of liberation of the Sahara.

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CSO: 3442/45

MOZAMBIQUE

SWITZERLAND TO FINANCE TRAINING OF HYDRAULICS WORKERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Nov 85 p 1

/Text/ Starting next year, the Swiss government will finance two projects for training Mozambicans employed in the water industry. For this purpose, it has already made available a total of 1,600,000 francs (about \$800,000) to pay, over a period of 2 years for the costs of training basic and middle-level technicians to be instructed in domestic institutions, according to officials in charge of the coordination of cooperation programs with Mozambique.

To carry out these projects, documents are now being prepared on the agreements that will formalize the start of cooperation between Mozambique and Switzerland in the vocational training field. The coordinator of cooperation programs with the RPM /People's Republic of Mozambique/ in Switzerland, Armon Hartmann, arrived last week in Maputo for the submission and discussion of these documents; he will stay here about 2 weeks.

The training of Mozambicans with Swiss financing marks the first stage of relations in the area of vocational training and is the continuation of cooperation which Mozambique and Switzerland have been maintaining in the water industry area for more than 7 years. The Swiss project for training Mozambicans in this field also calls for study scholarships that will permit refresher courses and the training of Mozambican workers abroad.

For basic-level training, the Swiss government, through its mission in Maputo, will sign agreements with the water industry sector which already has a technician training school at that level. As for the middle-level technicians, agreements will be worked out with the Secretariat Of State For Technical and Vocational Training and its oversight agencies.

According to information received from the coordinator of Mozambique-Switzerland cooperation programs in Maputo, Herbert Schmid, this financing will permit the equipment of the schools that will provide this training, especially the vocational training school of the DNA /expansion unknown/ and the Industrial Institute of Maputo. In addition to the supply of teaching equipment, the Swiss party says that it will make instructors available to those establishments.

Positive Cooperation

In briefly reviewing the cooperation programs with Mozambique, which cover other areas, such as health, domestic trade, and industry and energy, Armon Hartmann said that this positive cooperation has been developing over the past 6 years.

He disclosed that one of the main areas in which relations are developing satisfactorily is the water industry sector "where we think that giving water to the peasants is a priority we must take care of." In this way, through a nongovernment organization, Switzerland is participating in projects to supply this precious liquid to four districts in Cabo Delgado.

Swiss financing for other water supply projects was channeled to Mozambique through UNICEF, such as, for example, the Mueda highlands project, likewise in Cabo Delgado.

Mozambique enjoys exceptional prestige in Switzerland among the group of the other four countries in East Africa with which Switzerland cooperates, specifically, Tanzania, Rwanda, Kenya, and Madagascar. For this year, about \$4 million will be spent for the various projects now underway, according to Herbert Schmid.

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CSO: 3442/45

MOZAMBIQUE

ITALIAN EXPERT DISCUSSES NATION'S AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Nov 85 p 3

/Interview with Loreto Bartolini, representative of the League Of Italian Cooperatives, by Antonio Souto: "Development Is Not Tied To Dogmatic Ideological Schemes"; date and place not given/

/Text/ "Democratic and progressive development in the RPM /People's Republic of Mozambique/ cannot be tied to any dogmatic ideological schemes which, as a matter of fact, did exist but which did not produce the desired results." This is one of the main points made in the analysis of the Mozambican economic experience by Loreto Bartolini. This 51-year-old Italian spent more than two-thirds of his life in the Italian Communist Party; he was in Mozambique 4 years ago as representative of the League of Italian Cooperatives on whose board of directors he serves. In this capacity he kept himself informed on the problems connected with the complex and vast agricultural question in Mozambique. Together with Mozambican officials, he tried to provide the cooperation of the organization he represents and in his practical work, especially in an experiment to support the family sector now in progress in Salamanga, he advocates development perspectives which could turn out to be interesting in a broad debate on the country's agricultural development alternatives. On the basis of this political and career background, we talked to Loreto Bartolini, just as we did on earlier occasions with other persons interested in the country's agricultural problems. This dialogue produced divergent positions precisely in comparison to one of our most recent interview subjects, the Soviet Professor Nikolai Grib. To promote a broader debate, we reproduce here the essence of the positions adopted by this Italian citizen who, through the above-mentioned League of Cooperatives, is very familiar with the country's history and struggle. In addition, we keep an open mind for other opinions and perspectives.

NOTICIAS: As a member of an organization closely tied to the rural development process both in Italy and in other countries and as a person who in Mozambique followed the experience that is shaping up here with particular

attention, how do you view the agricultural changes that took place in Mozambique?

Loreto Bartolini: First of all, I want to say that agriculture is not just any production sector. It is a sector that produces food and that makes the survival of human beings possible; it is a sector that permitted and continues to permit primary accumulation which therefore is the basis of development.

For the countries of the Third World, especially the African countries, agriculture is the fundamental sector in their economy and therefore it is the only sector that represents hope for development.

On all continents and during all historical epochs the land use process aroused great interest on the part of the population and the various states sense the survival of communities has to this very day been tied to the capacity of the land to produce in sufficient quantity to guarantee the food needs of the human individual. Through the land, man was the protagonist of social and geographic gains and advances. But the land very often also expressed the rule of one category over another, of one state over another.

Because of all of this, agriculture is not just any sector of a country's economy but is indeed a very important sector and also the only sector capable of guaranteeing not only the people's food supply but also the promotion of a state's growth.

But this sort of thing does not happen always and the historical causes for the most part are documented and also examined from different viewpoints. It does not seem to me however that it should be the objective of this conversation to go back into history in order to find justifications. What seems important to me to assert is that quite a few mistakes in analysis and management can be found in a large part of the world and particularly here, in Africa, therefore including Mozambique.

We should certainly not forget what colonialism was, nor must we underestimate the current international situation which has destructive repercussions on the economies of the poor countries and also on the agricultural sector. In countries with a capitalist structure, agriculture is the victim of the interests of the ruling groups, the big agricultural business operators, the multinationals who give preference to the development of investments in the modern infrastructure in order to produce goods that are sold above all abroad.

The agricultural policy of those countries forced the vast masses of peasants to become a disadvantaged category, thus causing their progressive pauperization and shifting them to the marginal land where they were able at best to produce only enough to support themselves. The achievement of independence many times represented the frustration of hopes for these masses with consequences that were not at all beneficial. We are now witnessing the progressive decline of food by production also caused by a price mechanism concerning some agricultural products that proves to be very disadvantageous to the growers. In other cases we can see diabolical mechanisms at work against the peasants with the idea that the peasant sector can produce for

accumulation which for the most part will be shared among the central interests of the state and the privileged categories and groups that are in power, in some cases to finance activities and business deals abroad; but the peasant sector gets none of the benefits deriving from the accumulation of the output.

These countries consequently continue to move on the road of development charted by colonialism and by dependence on raw material exports. The peasant masses, who represent the vast majority of the population, find themselves automatically excluded from the benefits and react to the various stimuli with passivity.

Passive resistance is nothing but the expression of protest against unacceptable living conditions and treatment. In these countries of the Third World, with a capitalist structure, which means that the peasants are barred from the production processes and from the benefits of development, the crisis manifests itself through growing dependence on food imports and through an agriculture which is far from representing the primary accumulation sector.

Following the achievement of independence, some African countries chose a noncapitalist way of development. The RPM made the choice of building socialism on the basis of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Colonial agriculture has kept changing as a result of the nationalization of land; state enterprises were created; a process of socialization of the rural areas was launched with the establishment of communal villages, collective farms, as well as agricultural precooperatives and cooperatives.

The vast mass of peasants was given the opportunity of being "socialized" because collective production is the best way to meet the needs of the people and the state which at last was free and independent; collective production, it was said, is the format that once and for all breaks up feudal relationships and any other form of underdevelopment existing in the rural areas; collective production, finally, is the most socialist form and necessarily the best.

In the interview published in NOTICIAS on 27 September 1985, Professor Nikolai Grib very well expressed his opinion on what a socialist agriculture is and what it must be. For him, the priority of socialization and collection production represents the highest degree of agricultural organization in Mozambique.

From the purely ideological and didactic viewpoint, Professor Grib's approach can also be interesting if we look at the binomial of socialism and collectivism which can be implemented anywhere in the world and also here in Mozambique. But the wise policy pursued by this country's leaders seem to me to make it clear that democratic and progressive development in the RPM cannot be tied to any dogmatic ideological schemes which in reality were certainly present but which did not produce the hoped-for results.

NOTICIAS: What results were not attained and why?

L. Bartolini: I would prefer to answer that by first of all asking other questions, such as, for example: Why was the process of socialization, which was mentioned in that interview given by Dr. Grib, not speeded up? For what reason were and are the Mozambican peasant masses underdeveloped? Why were the available apparatus and technical resources insufficient? Why did the war create sizable obstacles to the implementation of the programs?

Many of these questions certainly require positive answers but the total default of "socialization" certainly was not the cause of the agricultural crisis in the RPM. Other elements also influenced this outcome. First of all there was the lack of a policy designed to benefit the peasant-family sector which in Mozambique represents the main base of the agricultural economy.

As I see it, the nationalization of the land therefore was a highly positive historical event; the establishment of the agricultural state enterprises was a necessity not only to replace the settlers who had fled but also to assert the presence of the state in the economy's most important sector and to manage enterprises which would immediately be able to use the modern production equipment and to guarantee the workers their jobs and wages.

The creation of cooperatives and other forms of collective labor was also a necessary form above all because the FRELIMO had a positive experience with this form of work during the armed struggle in the liberated zones. Following the achievement of independence and the subsequent nationalization of the land, vast organized peasant masses were able to occupy the land and to work collectively.

The peasant family sector was considered to be in a "holding situation," to be socialized, and it was therefore considered unable to play a positive role in a socialist agriculture system. The resolutions of the Third Congress of the FRELIMO Party and those of the Fourth Congress restored the role of the peasant family economy; in particular, the Fourth Congress asserted that the agricultural economy of the RPM was based on the existence of state enterprises, cooperatives, and the family and private sector. Each of these sectors has a role to play but in my opinion, in the future, it will be necessary and fundamental to reshape the function of the state enterprises in the process of agricultural development in the RPM.

Family Sector Not Inefficient

NOTICIAS: Are you emphasizing the role of the family sector in contrast to other viewpoints? Why?

L. Bartolini: I do in fact want to underscore the role of the family sector which in Mozambique is represented by about 1.5 million families who are involved in agriculture. The truth is that family agriculture is remote, scattered, and disorganized. So long as it remains just that at this time,

it will be unable to make efficient use of the modern technical production equipment. The truth is that the productivity of the family farm is very low but this does not mean that the peasants must be blamed for inefficiency or inability. This is not a valid reason for stating that the sector should be pushed to the sidelines because it does not represent a modern and socialist format. I want to challenge this opinion for two good reasons:

First of all, any type of nonspeculative agriculture, which is not based on exploitation, is compatible with socialism and in cases where one can prove exploitation and speculation, it is up to the state to eliminate the causes and to limit the effects; but I consider it to be particularly important to call attention to the mistaken view which seeks to eliminate the sector or the peasants as a social category.

Second, the family peasant sector is backward for the simple reason that it was never helped in developing itself in the past, it was always left at the very fringes of survival.

Finding itself in expectation of collectivization, there was not only a lack of good cultivated land but the necessary production equipment and factors, technical assistance, and above all motivation for change were missing. During these past years, the family sector quite frankly could not have done more than it did!

The present policy pursued by the FRELIMO and the RPM government assigns to the peasant family sector a correct direction in society, earmarking it to being a protagonistic force in building a democratic and progressive agriculture capable first of all of eliminating hunger and achieving the primary accumulation which is so necessary to the country's growth.

NOTICIAS: Getting back to the previous question, you felt that the "total default of socialization was not the cause of the agricultural crisis in the RPM." You also asked a series of questions and stated some problems with a view to the recovery of agricultural activities. Do you have any responses or solutions for them?

L. Bartolini: First of all, it must be emphasized that there is one fundamental obstacle to development and that is the war. But in addition to this, which of course disturbs any national life, there are specific aspects in development that must be taken into account and, as I see it, those aspects contain important answers to these questions:

First of all, the peasant families must be given fertile land, with an area large enough to be able to produce enough food for themselves and for the market.

It is necessary to supply them with the production equipment and factors, to give them technical assistance, and to provide incentives for the sale of these products.

It is necessary to create supporting facilities which would make it possible to increase productivity (irrigation) and to improve the rural population's living conditions.

Rural development based on peasant family participation seeks to propose organized forms that allow the efficient use of technical equipment, the introduction of improved techniques, and the performance of all possible activities aimed at attaining the rural community's social objectives.

The creation of a peasant agriculture organized in associations and in service cooperatives as forms of democratic self-management, with the support of the state and with international cooperation, can be the answer to the sector's current disadvantaged situation.

In conclusion, it is necessary to upgrade the social status of the peasants if we want to restore the value of their agricultural activity.

/Illegible/ Perspective And Peasant Organizations

NOTICIAS: Both in this conversation and on earlier occasions, you talked about the organization of peasant agriculture through associations. What does your viewpoint consist of specifically?

L. Bartolini: As I see it, the associations are an important perspective but here again we must be careful; we must avoid once again becoming the victims of an excessively schematic approach; the associations or cooperatives must enable the simple peasant to do, together with others, that which he cannot do by himself. There are many different reasons that stimulate the interest of the peasants when it comes to establishing associations or service cooperatives. Here is an example: The association is the first and simplest level of peasant organization; it can operate in a certain area to recover the land which the peasants divide, taking the family's work capacity as basis. The associated peasants can restore the support facilities (wells, irrigation ditches, roads); they can manage the use of a motor pump, a tractor, etc. With the democratic participation of the partners themselves, the associations prepare the production plans for the daily necessities; they try to develop animal traction, for example, to distribute seeds as well as production equipment and factors to the partners; they concern themselves with the dissemination of improved techniques by mobilizing the partners who learn those techniques before the others and better than the others; they develop a spirit of solidarity among the members; they check on the member's land to make sure that it is properly used; they organize a watch against thieves and bandits by first of all mobilizing the members; they organize the harvest phase and the storage of products.

In other words, case by case, problem by problem, it will be the members who will determine the functions of their association which will be directed by a management commission that will be freely elected and that can be renewed each year.

The association can propose the implementation of small projects and it can get aid from the state: The association's assembly can decide to open a collective farm to produce that which the individual cannot produce in the field, for example, rice; in this case, the collective farm is only a continuation of the peasant farm and does not conflict with the private initiatives because it will be the members themselves who will do the work; the products and the results deriving from the sale of these products will be divided on the basis of work done by each family.

The association will concern itself above all with production aspects, while its action will be confined to supporting its members so that they can produce more and better; the association can decide to increase the number of members or expel undisciplined members who create discord or who raise obstacles to the normal development of farming activities. In addition to that, it is the association's duty to transform the family farm into a family agricultural enterprise and manage it in a normal fashion.

According to the structure of the state administration, it can occupy new agricultural areas to increase the size of the members' farms. In my opinion, the associations should not be large and numerous in the first phase; they should be made up of persons who know each other because that facilitates the election of the leading groups and their performance in office.

NOTICIAS: And what are the "service cooperatives" you mentioned and how can they spring up?

L. Bartolini: In a certain area or region, we can have many associations that establish a "service cooperative" which has the job of coordinating the activities of the associations and providing support for the development of associated agriculture in its area of influence.

The service cooperatives should be made up of peasant associations of the family sector and of the agricultural producer cooperatives in the agricultural region and in the particular locality; the assembly is made up of all peasants or elected delegates in proportion to each association and cooperative.

Its function will be to carry out all possible activities which the associations and producer cooperatives cannot perform by themselves. I am thinking here, for example, of the supply of technical equipment and production factors to be distributed by the peasants in collaboration with the associations and producer cooperatives, the supply of daily necessities to individuals and homes, so that it will work like a rural consumer cooperative; it will be concerned with the transportation, sale, technical assistance, and management of small processing facilities (mills, brick factory, etc.); it will collaborate with the state's administrative agency to put up and improve the sanitary and school facilities, the kindergartens, the adult literacy training drive, as well as cultural and recreational activities; it will collaborate with the state enterprises in the area to promote the balanced development of the agricultural sector and to program the aid which the state enterprises must give to the other sectors.

The service cooperative will have to be managed by a management commission elected by the membership assembly; it will have to adopt bylaws and in-house regulations; it will have to be assisted by a support and control commission which is also elected by the membership assembly but which also consists of nonmembers.

The cost of operating the service cooperative must be borne by the members (associations, producer cooperatives) or it can be recovered through an increase in the percentage charged for services rendered. An estimated and a final balance sheet must be prepared and approved by the membership assembly.

Peasant Organizations Without Red Tape

NOTICIAS: What is the difference between the service cooperatives, which you mentioned, and the government agencies currently existing both in Mozambique and in other countries, in other words, outfits that manage this peasant organization activity?

L. Bartolini: The "service cooperative" is an enterprise that produces services; it cannot become entangled in red tape and it cannot be overstaffed; it can take skilled technical personnel onboard in order to perform certain activities that require high-level skills.

The cooperative is not an organ of the government machinery; it belongs to the peasants. In substance, I believe that it is possible to have rural development on the basis of the family sector's associations which can also be joined by small private farmers and by agricultural-livestock producer cooperatives who, together, will find a center for the management of common interests in the service cooperative.

The service cooperatives and the producer cooperatives of a province can establish the provincial union of agricultural-livestock cooperatives. In my opinion, the cooperative movement must find unitary forms of leadership and management so that promotion and growth will be faster, more efficient, and more effective and so as to make sure that duplication of effort will be awarded as much as possible; red tape is the worst enemy of the management and development of the cooperative movement. Therefore, the possible establishment of the provincial unions should not add to the costs or to the management effort as bodies which sooner or later could seize power away from the peasants.

NOTICIAS: Do you believe that the promotion of agriculture is enough to achieve development in the rural areas?

L. Bartolini: Rural development is achieved not only through efforts in support of agriculture.

Coordinated actions are necessary between various sectors of Mozambican society, such as, for example, health, education, social and cultural services, the government's closest possible civilian and administrative agencies and therefore the agencies that are most decentralized so that services may be rendered quickly and efficiently and so that the people's control may manifest itself in the best possible form.

It is very important and sometimes decisive to organize the crafts in rural areas either in a private form or in a cooperative form. The craftsmen, the carpenters, the bricklayers, and shoemakers are the men who can take care of minor and sometimes decisive needs of the peasant family. In addition to that they participate in the revival of the trade and barter network which is currently almost nonexistent. On the basis of my experience, I believe that it is wrong to overload the agricultural cooperative with tasks different from those of producing food. It is good for each production sector to have its own organization. We must not forget that the cooperative is a production or service enterprise which has to be managed in keeping with the special features of the sector within which it operates, the special aspects of the job categories, and the different requirements of the market.

In the RPM the development of the crafts, particularly rural crafts, creates conditions for utilizing the trades which many workers learned during periods of emigration abroad.

It is certainly necessary also to introduce production equipment and raw materials for the craftsmen. International cooperation can be involved much more effectively in this sector also for the purpose of training skilled manpower and it can increasingly participate in the creation of solid foundations for development as the need arises for specific efforts in the territory but also in the support of population groups who live, work, and produce in that territory. A territory that is disorganized when it comes to producing needs to be reorganized through different measures; a population group that is disorganized when it comes to producing and living a better life must be organized, the forms of organization to be selected must never be schematic or imported; instead they must always take into account the traditions, necessities, possibilities, and capacity of the population of a certain locality or region.

My answers are nothing more than a contribution to the debate and to the search for better solutions; they are the fruit of the lessons I learned in other countries but also in the RPM; I can assure you that these past experiences produced good results. These analyses, ideals, and proposals therefore must not be taken as strict rules, otherwise one might run the risk of making mistakes. Instead, one should experiment them with a certain degree of gradual and flexible approach; in that case I am sure that positive results can be achieved.

5058

CSO: 3442/45

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

FRENCH FUND COOPERATION AGREEMENT--A complementary agreement to establish a branch of the French Central Fund in our country was signed in Maputo yesterday. The agreement was signed by Antonio Sumbana, the secretary of state for international cooperation, and Jean-Pierre (Guneau), the director of the French Central Fund. The agreement was signed as a result of a 10-day visit to Mozambique by the director of that French financing organization. The French Central Fund is taking part in various development projects in Mozambique, including the reconstruction of the railroad linking Nampula to Cuamba, the production of copra, and assistance to Maputo green zones. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Nov 85 MB] /12640

CSO: 3400/510

NAMABIA

SWAPO'S ARMED WING MAY BECOME NUISANCE FACTOR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Nov 85 p 11

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — Swapo's armed wing would eventually be reduced from a fighting force to a "nuisance factor" and when that happened the organisation would have to revert to an ordinary political party in the SWA democratic process, the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said in Windhoek.

According to a report published yesterday in the Namibian newspaper, Gen Meiring said he did not think the SWA bush war, which has been carrying on for more than 19 years, was an unwinnable situation.

"Any war of this nature is a very protracted one, certainly, because you are fighting for the hearts and minds of the people," he said.

"They (Swapo) are losing because they are losing manpower, losing the fighting soldiers.

"Now they are down to 8 000 (men under arms), maybe 7 500 next year and 7 000 the year after.

"They have to do so many things with these troops that the number of troops available to fight this country will be less and less.

"And thereafter they become more of a nuisance factor than a fighting force."

Gen Meiring said Swapo had two mechanised brigades which concentrated mainly on fighting the Angola rebel movement. Unita, and guarding the southern railway line between Namibia and Monogue in Angola.

Altogether more than 3 500 Swapo insurgents were deployed against Unita.

"Only about 1 500 (Swapo insurgents) are

available at any time to fight against SWA and only half of them would come down during the rainy season when Swapo embarks on its infiltration campaign in SWA," he said.

Swapo was presently mustering its forces in preparation for its annual offensive expected from December 1 onwards.

"The intensity has gone down over the years but it always happens," Gen Meiring said.

"The past three years, there was infiltration into Ovambo and not to any other place. We foresee the same thing happening."

The General said that in talks earlier this year at Cape Verde, Swapo's President, Mr Sam Nujoma

ma, had indicated that Swapo would not stop its military effort.

"Nevertheless," Gen Meiring said, "the SWA security forces would carry on with the war to persuade Swapo to abandon its military campaign because the price will become too high."

The security forces were also hoping for victory of the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, who is fighting Luanda's MPLA government.

"If he wins, we are in the pound seats," Gen Meiring said.

"He will not allow Swapo to fight from his territory, because they are fighting him."

If Dr Savimbi applied pressure in Angola long enough, he would be able to enforce a negotiated settlement which would give him a political victory.

"If they start talking to him, he will have a landslide and they know it," Gen Meiring said.

Gen Meiring said Swapo's military command was sending insurgents into battle against Unita partly to let them gain combat experience.

"They are not seasoned fighters, so they give them a little more experience before they send them down here."

Gen Meiring said that apart from SWA indepen-

dence, the causes that had called Swapo into armed warfare no longer existed.

"Everything else has been achieved in Namibia," he said. There is no discrimination. There is freedom of movement. The reasons for launching the armed warfare, apart from independence, are no longer there." —Sapa.

/8309

CSO: 3400/579

NAMIBIA

NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF TROOPS IN NATION ARE NON-WHITE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Nov 85 p 5

[Text]

HOEDSPRUIT. ¹Near-ly two thirds of the soldiers deployed in the South West African operational area are non-Whites, according to the Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan.

Gen Malan told a National Party public meeting in the north-eastern Transvaal town of Hoedspruit that the SA Defence Force guaranteed the safety of all the people in South Africa and was also representative of all the country's people.

"According to the latest figures, which I received yesterday, 66,16 percent of all the soldiers that are deployed against terrorism in SWA are people whose skin colour differs from yours and mine," Gen Malan said, adding that the figures included support forces.

Gen Malan said few South Africans realised further that 34,2 percent of all local troops, the SWA territorial force excluded, were non-White.

"Now you must not blame me if I laugh at the rightist radicals, namely the CPs (Conservative Party Supporters) about their amazing and unrealistic congress decision that only Whites should be used in the operational area.

"Maybe the CP is thinking of sending its bedfellows, the AWB (Afrikaanse Weerstandbeweging) to fill this gap."

Gen Malan said he was not prepared to deny non-White South Africans the right to defend their country, and then have to tell the business sector that he was going to withdraw even more Whites from their jobs. — Sapa.

/8309

CSO: 3400/580

NAMIBIA

STUDY BY HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP DESCRIBES SWAPO SAVAGERY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Oct 85 p 9

[Text]

Citizen Reporter

A WEST GERMAN based international body on human rights has struck a blow for a more objective approach in Europe to South Africa's predicament in South West Africa with the publication of a documentary study on Swapo.

Feedback from West Germany reaching South Africa indicates that there has been widespread interest in the report, by the International Association for Human Rights which pulls no punches in its description of the savagery and inhumanity of Swapo.

Sources say that what has given the report particular impact is that among the eyewitnesses to the "horror" of Swapo is Mrs Hilda Tjongarero, a close relative of the former deputy chairman of Swapo, Daniel Tjongarero.

The preface to the study was written by the Rev Ndabezinhle Musa, a former guerrilla fighter in Joshua Nkomo's Zapu movement in Zimbabwe/Rhodesia.

Mr Musa received his military training in the Soviet Union and other East Bloc countries between 1965 and 1969.

He is quoted in the study as saying "It is my urgent desire that all concerned with South West Africa/Namibia draw a lesson from what has happened in Zimbabwe — to save the people of SWA from suffering the same fate."

Mrs Tjongarero says in the study she went through hell in a Swapo campo at Nyongo in Zambia.

"You can't say 'No' to a commander or camp officer if he wants you. There were 14-year-old girls who had children with Swapo officers," she said.

At the age of three children were separated from their mothers and after completing school — a period in which they were brain-washed daily on the aims of Swapo — they were taken in for military training.

She said dissatisfied Swapo members who wanted to leave found themselves in a desperate situation.

"The so-called dissidents either disappear or are put in deep holes in the ground. Those who manage to escape are hunted down by a special 'discipline' squad," she said.

/8309

CSO: 3400/580

NAMIBIA

HUMAN TIES SAID TO MATTER MORE THAN CONSTITUTIONS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISERS in English 4 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] Neither the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 nor the scrapping of Proclamation AG 8 would solve Namibia's problems, the Minister of Justice, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, said in the National Assembly on Friday.

Speaking during the debate on improving human relations, Mr Kozonguizi also stressed that until the aspirations of the black man were fulfilled there would never be peace.

"The struggle in this country has been the struggle of the black man."

Mr Kozonguizi said people were preoccupied with two things: AG 8 and Res 435. But one of the main problems, that of human relations, had nothing to do with AG 8 or Res 435.

"It doesn't matter what political or constitutional dispensation you have, we need a programme of how people in this country should live together."

Further, human relations was not a question of black and white only.

There was also a problem between the different communities in Katutura, for instance.

"Because we regard it as abominable, as something not nice to see, we tend to ignore the violation of good relations in Katutura," he said.

Mr Kozonguizi said this did not mean overlooking that the system had been wrong in the past and had led to many of the divisions "but now we have to take things into our own hands".

Even if homelands were abolished and Res 435 implemented, "we will not avoid tribal voting, if I as a black discriminate against fellow blacks of a different background".

"Voting according to political, philosophical or ideological considerations is only possible if we put human relations right."

Otherwise, if Swapo, for example, was to win an election it would immediately be labelled "an Owambo government".

Turning to the role of the whites, Mr Kozonguizi

said that the whites had know-how was a reality "we cannot run away from".

But, he emphasized, it had to be understood "that at this stage in the political development of this country, a white-led government is not going to be an acceptable government".

This was because of the deep-rooted suspicion against the white man.

"I am not being racist, I am stating a fact," he added.

"I cannot think of a white man in this country who can really interpret the aspirations of the black man."

And there would never be peace until black aspirations were fulfilled.

"But these aspirations have to go with the realisation that our aspirations as black people cannot be achieved without the co-operation of the white man," Mr Kozonguizi said.

/13104
CSO: 3400/555

NAMIBIA

SECURITY FORCES CLAIM INSURGENCY UNDER CONTROL

544 SWAPO Insurgents Killed This Year

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Security forces in Northern Namibia have shot and killed six Swapo insurgents in the last 14 days, bringing to 544 the number killed so far this year, the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek yesterday

It said in a statement an Owambo-speaking civilian Mr Hititus Ngwena, was stabbed to death with a bayonet by insurgents on Sunday.

The incident happened four kilometres south-east of Oshikango. The security forces followed the tracks of the insurgents to the border with Angola, the statement said.

On the same night, another civilian, Mr Erasmus Bonifacius Anoowa, was shot dead with a Makarov pistol about eight kilometres west of Ombalantu in northern Namibia.

The insurgent escaped on a bicycle.

A total of 40 civilians were killed and 58 others maimed in Swapo-laid landmine blasts.

Since the beginning of the bush war in 1966, Swapo, had been responsible for the deaths of 1 483 civilians and the maiming of 1 563 civilians, the statement said.

Two children were abducted by a small group of insurgents from their home about 12km north-west of Nkongo last Monday.

"The group was under the leadership of Toxwike, the reconnaissance commander of (Swapo's) far east detachment," the SWATF said. — Sapa

Politicians Given Scope To Work

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] The security forces in Namibia have captured 1128kg of explosives and 9 276 tons of ammunition from Swapo insurgents to date this year, the Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said in Windhoek at the weekend.

The number of insurgents killed so far this year was 544, he told a medal parade.

Reviewing the year, Gen Meiring said the Kavango region had been cleared of insurgents while Kaokoland was now free of a permanent presence of insurgents and "only a handful" of insurgents were left in the Owambo region.

These successes by the security forces had given the politicians scope to work in a democratic process toward good government in Namibia.

"It must be stressed that this time that has been bought for the politicians must be utilised to its fullest," Gen Meiring said.

Control of Southern Africa remained the objective of the Soviet Union, Gen Meiring said.

"In South Africa, the SA Communist Party used the ANC and the UDF to make the country ungovernable through unrest and rioting," he said.

"In Angola, the Russians through direct aid to FAPLA, the armed forces of the Marxist MPLA, launched a large-scale attack on Unita.

"This direct aid included command and control of combat elements, specialist advisers and pilots of war planes."

Gen Meiring said that in Namibia, Swapo had launched a full-scale onslaught on the Territory in May to prevent or disrupt the inauguration of the Transitional Government.

"They did not succeed ... but that unfortunately is not the end," he said. — Sapa

/13104

CSO: 3400/554

NAMIBIA

COMPENSATION TO VAN DER BYL SPARKS CONTROVERSY

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 10 Nov 85 p 11

[Article by Brendan Seery]

[Text]

WINDHOEK — Pieter van der Byl, a mild-mannered, bespectacled former South African Government legal expert, will pack his bags and leave Windhoek soon, R180 000 better off than when he first became embroiled in Namibia's internal political bickering less than two months ago.

The amount will be paid to him by the "Government of National Unity" as compensation for his loss of office as chairman of the territory's constitutional council and his seat on the South West Africa Bench of the Supreme Court.

The payment is believed to be without precedent in the history of the territory.

In addition to the golden handshake for Mr Van der Byl, Namibian taxpayers will also probably have to pay hundreds of thousands of rands in legal fees incurred in the protracted legal and political tussle.

When Mr Van der Byl's appointment was announced in late September, it spawned a bitter dispute among members of Windhoek's Multi-party Conference (MPC), which at times threatened to tear asunder the fledgling alliance.

The left-of-centre members of the eight-man Cabinet — Mr Moses Katjuongua (Swanu)

and Mr Andreas Shipanga (Swapo-Democrats) — came out against the appointment, accusing their Cabinet colleague and DTA strongman Mr Dirk Mudge of bulldozing it through behind their backs.

Mr Mudge denied the accusation and the deadlock threatened to split the Government, particularly after Mr Katjuongua and Mr Shipanga had given notice that they would challenge the appointment in court.

Papers served in the Windhoek Supreme Court called on Mr Mudge and two other Ministers to show cause why the appointment should not be set aside. Also named as co-respondents in the action were Mr Van der Byl himself and South Africa's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar.

After intensive behind-the-scenes lobbying, a court action — with its implied threat of exposing "sensitive Cabinet documents" — was averted. High-powered legal teams, including top South African senior counsel, then sat down in Windhoek's Tintenpalast Government building to thrash out an agreement.

Much of the discussion centred on the amount of compensation to be paid to Mr Van der Byl, who surrendered his

job as South African State deputy legal adviser to take up the constitutional council chairmanship.

Mr Katjuongua and Mr Shipanga were noticeably elated by the outcome of the tussle which they believed to have been over a "matter of great principle". They felt that if they did not make a stand, there would be occasions in future when Mr Mudge would again "try to get his own way".

However, Mr Mudge has consistently denied the allegations against him and hinted that his opponents were merely playing to the political gallery.

While the wrangle over the Van der Byl affair certainly has left its mark on the Government and damaged Cabinet relationships, there is confidence here in official circles that, with the difficulties behind them, the internal politicians can now go ahead with taking Namibia down the road to independence.

There is speculation that the new year might see renewed efforts to reach an internationally acceptable solution, and once again extend an invitation to Swapo to join the negotiations in Windhoek.

NAMIBIA

CONSTITUTIONAL COUNCIL CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

MB271444 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1437 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Windhoek, 27 Nov, SAPA--The administrator-general of SWA/NAMIBIA, Mr Louis Pienaar, has decided to appoint a former Transvaal judge, Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra, as chairman of the proposed Constitutional Council in the territory.

The decision to appoint Mr Justice Hiemstra, which was seen as a mere formality, was taken after a recommendation by the SWA/NAMIBIAN transitional cabinet made at a regular weekly meeting in Windhoek today.

Official sources said the appointment would be effective from the beginning of next month.

The transitional cabinet said in a statement on 8 November that it had decided to nominate Mr Justice Hiemstra for the office, and a week later the retired judge announced from Johannesburg that he had decided to accept the nomination, subject to certain undisclosed conditions.

Mr Justice Hiemstra became a judge of the Transvaal division of the supreme court in January 1957 and was seconded to Bophuthatswana as chief justice in 1977 where he served until his retirement in June last year.

By law the proposed SWA/NAMIBIAN Constitutional Council has to be chaired by a judge or retired judge of the supreme court.

The 16-member council is expected to begin its work in closed session early next year.

It is assigned with the drawing up of constitution for SWA/NAMIBIA within two years after which the council will disband.

/7358

CSO: 3400/553

NAMIBIA

VOICE OF NAMIBIA RADIO CRITICIZES MULTIPARTY CONFERENCE PLAN

EA131202 Dar Es Salaam Voice of Namibia in English 1830 GMT 12 Nov 85

[From the "Spotlight on Namibia" program]

[Excerpts] The South African racist regime devoted its naive commitment of knocking together a strong anti-SWAPO front attempts after the (?demise) of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance to revive this reactionary group and give it a more presentable form that could food the Namibian people and the international community [sentence as heard]. For this reason, the multiparty conference was created. Naturally, the question that arises through one's mind here is that the multiparty conference is all a (?bluff). Since South Africa's coming to power in Namibia the regime has been trying to maintain a political and socioeconomic system in our country that suits its own interest. All changes that have taken place in its political administrative structures in Namibia are largely the result of the changes in the perspective of South Africa. That is how it safeguards its interests.

Meanwhile, in an attempt to win time, the racist regime of Pretoria [words indistinct] of imperialists such as West Germany, France, Canada, Britain, and spearheaded by the Reagan administration in Washington, (?began) to lay one obstacle after another in the path of Namibia's independence. We recall here how South Africa was claiming Walvis Bay to be part of South Africa. We recall, too, the question of the so-called UN impartiality, the question of electoral process, the question of the Cuban internationalist forces and, lately, the creation of the so-called multiparty conference. All these have been well-circulated obstacles on a timetable, not only in delaying Namibia's independence, maintaining the sufferings and exploitation of the Namibian masses and their resources, but to completely sidestep un-supervised elections. The creation of the multiparty conference should also be seen from this end. The multiparty conference is, therefore, nothing other than the revival of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (?headed by) diehard reactionaries and CIA representatives such as (Kachon), (Sipanga), Longwe) and many others. The struggle waged by SWAPO is (?tough). It must be carried on until Namibia is totally liberated. Everyting for the struggle and all for final victory!

/6662
CSO: 3400/523

NAMIBIA

DRAFT LABOR BILL WOULD BE STEP FORWARD FOR WORKERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Oct 85 p 4

[Text]

A draft labour Bill presented to Namibians earlier this month by self-proclaimed Marxist, Mr Moses Katjiuongua, who is Minister of Health and Welfare in the interim government, did not spur workers to take to the streets singing his praises.

Flamboyantly dressed in flowing "Afro" robes and hat, Mr Katjiuongua — sometimes referred to in Windhoek as "Chairman Mo" — told the assembled Press that the proposed legislation did not cover agricultural workers or domestic employees, two of the largest employment categories in the country. Nor, he added, did the draft lay down any minimum wages, because the economy of the territory was in an "extremely unhealthy" state.

As a "non-independent country belonging to the Third World" (to use Mr Katjiuongua's own words), Namibia is barely out of the 19th century as far as its labour laws and practices are concerned. Existing legislation only covers a small minority of workers, primarily in the building, manufacturing and mining sectors. Even then, while workers may have some form of statutory

protection as far as their jobs are concerned, the scope of the laws is limited and many employees are still vulnerable to "unfair labour practices".

In the areas of agriculture, transport, the hotel and tourist industry and in private households, workers have no legal rights at all. Trade unions to safeguard the interests of workers are few and far between.

While it excludes domestic and farm workers, the new bill proposes that:

- Workers should work no more than 46 hours a week, or between 8-9½ hours daily, depending on whether a five or six-day week is worked.

- Workers should have at least one hour off daily as a meal time (but this may be altered by agreement between both sides).

- Overtime should be paid at

the rate of one-and-a-third times the normal rate of pay, and that overtime should be paid for work on Sundays and public holidays.

- There should be set provisions for annual leave for all employees.

- There should be a fixed provision for sick leave.

- Written contracts of employment should be signed between both parties; and written notice of termination either way will be required.

- The employment of anyone under the age of 15 years will be prohibited.

Having been placed before the eight-man cabinet of the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) Government and been approved in principle by them, the draft bill will now be presented to the National Assembly for debate and ratification.

/8309

CSO: 3400/577

NAMIBIA

BUSINESS LEADERS SEE NO END TO RECESSION

Debt Rescheduling Holds Promise

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 16 Oct 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Joe Putz]

[Text] There are at present no growth factors in sight which could propel the Namibian economy out of the stranglehold of one of the worst recessions in decades. At this stage a rescheduling of the national debt and the promotion of the informal sector seem to be the only practicable avenues for job-creation and the rescue of a steadily rupturing budget.

While rumours are doing the rounds in Windhoek that Finance Minister Dirk Mudge is in South Africa to reschedule the Namibian national debt, the consensus amongst prominent businessmen canvassed by The Advertiser in a wide-ranging survey betrays an underlying pessimism.

In fact, a significant number of businessmen felt the recession—far from being over—could actually get worse.

The most ominous news emanated from the mining industry in the words of Tsumeb Corporation MD and President of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Bob Meiring.

Asked whether the weak Rand and the resultant high Rand prices for the Territory's minerals exports foreshadowed a recovery led by the mining sector, Mr Meiring described the boom as "welcome but shortlived."

"We are in full production and full employment at the moment and are repairing our balance sheets which suffered in recent years under falling metals prices," he said.

"But in spite of our expectation that the Rand will remain weak for the foreseeable future, the present boom will probably come to an end in about six months."

While income, in Rands, had risen dramatically, it was just a matter of time until operating costs rose—also in Rand terms.

"The present boom is merely a windfall which will soon disappear when costs start catching up with the weak Rand," Mr Meiring said.

Well-informed observers say a significant drop in mining tax revenue and a possible further shrinking of mine payrolls could squash any chances of an imminent recovery.

Controversial businessman Eric Lang, unhesitatingly warned that the recession had not nearly come to an end and that worse was in the offing.

"I expect the mines to come to the Government with complaints of increasing costs, but operating cost increases should not eliminate all of the massive increases in revenue generated by the weak Rand."

"Economic mobility is key to motivation."

"To do this people have to see the economy opening up—there are still too many people who don't have access," he said, referring especially to the black population.

The volatile political situation in South Africa and uncertainty about Namibia's own future was touched on by everyone.

"If the political situation doesn't change, things will stay as they are," Mr

Konrad Woermann of Woermann and Brock said.

This was underlined by Mr Pragt. "Would you invest in a volcano which could erupt tomorrow," he said, referring to South Africa.

"And we are completely dependent on SA for an upswing."

SA Still Dominates Economy

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 16 Oct 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Jean Sutherland]

[Text] The extent to which South Africa still dominates the local economy was overwhelmingly evident in the factors given by local businessman as key to the current recession and any possible upswing.

Political uncertainty, the state of the Rand, the inability to generate investment, the grey area of unemployment and a burgeoning bureaucracy were high on their list.

While most businessmen approached by The Advertiser for an opinion on where the economy was heading displayed an optimistic, let's make the best of a bad situation attitude, an underlying current of uncertainty prevailed.

Where an economic upswing was going to come from was a very good question, Mr Frank Pragt of Stellenbosch Farmers' Wineries said. "But I don't think you'll get a correct answer from anyone—everything is a big question mark."

Without exception, everyone felt the recession had not bottomed out, while the most optimistic "cautious" forecast on a possible upswing was mid-1986.

One of the few positive areas touched on was the potential of small businesses, which many people felt could give some punch to the economy.

The role of government and the need to tackle the unemployment situation also came under strong scrutiny.

Estate agent Christo van Niekerk said the fact that government was looking into privatisation, incentives for industries and the lifting of excessive regulations was a positive step.

"Once we get an upswing this will help it—but a big pre-condition for all these things is employment."

A crucial factor underlined by architect Kerry McNamara was access to the economy.

"All that we can do is to inform South Africa that we cannot continue to repay the debts they accumulated for us during the AG governments.

"That is the only immediate way open to significantly cut government spending," he said.

Government would have to stop political spending and get down to sound decisions based on economic considerations only.

A strengthening of the small and informal sector was one of the few possible sources of new growth, Sonnex MD, Mr Phillip Bellingan, said.

Only deregulation and an encouragement of the small business and informal sector could create new employment opportunities and a measure of growth for relatively moderate investments.

Strong support for small sector development also came from the Private Sector Foundation.

PSF Chairman, Charles Truebody, told The Advertiser, the PSF had made about 150 loans of R2 000 to small businessmen.

He said a recent trend which was encouraging was the number of people in this sector who were showing an interest in how to develop what they had.

"Bearing in mind that 98% of businesses in this country would be classified as small businesses by South Africa, they are a very important sector," he added.

/13104

CSO: 3400/555

NAMIBIA

COMMITTEE PROPOSES TO DESEGREGATE EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Oct 85 p 11

[Article by Brendan Seery]

[Text]

WINDHOEK — On the outskirts of Windhoek, Alongside the road that winds through the Gamsberg mountains to Walvis Bay, stands a multi-million rand monument to apartheid.

The Windhoek College of Education, which trains teachers at the tertiary level, has every modern facility. Yet, while it is capable of catering for more than 1 200 students, at present, less than a fifth of that number are being trained. The reason: it is a whites-only institution.

Six years after Namibia's internal politicians began dismantling petty apartheid by outlawing racial discrimination, the grand scheme of separate development is unshaken, enshrined as it is in a South African Government proclamation which gives each population group responsibility for its own affairs.

And diehard right-wing whites have no desire to change the status quo.

The dust is still flying over far-reaching recommendations contained in a report released last week by a special government committee which investigated the education system.

Chaired by Professor Atti Buitendacht, Rector of the academy in Windhoek, the committee proposed that all education matters should fall under one central authority. It also suggested that existing facilities be fully utilised and pointed to the Windhoek college which, if it was operating to capacity, would go a long way towards alleviating the critical teacher shortage in the country.

The report noted that an analysis of the "difficulties and deficiencies" in the present educational set-up showed the "inability of the majority of representative authorities to bring about visible improvement in the inequality of educational opportunities" and the large backlogs which had built up.

However, two officials from the Education Department in the white administration submitted a minority dissenting opinion in the report which called for the control of key aspects of education to remain in the hands of the ethnic authorities and also opposed a move to integrate the teachers' college.

The leader of the National Party of South West Africa, Mr Kosi Pretorius, said the release of the report would lead to "further politicisation" of education which was a constitutional issue. Many whites, even those who do not support the NP, feel that the report's suggestions are the thin end of the wedge of total school integration.

For Windhoek's three-month-old Multi-Party Conference (MPC) administration — of which the NP is a member — the issue is a prickly one.

Installed by the South Africans in the hope that it would become a viable alternative to a radical Swapo, The "Government of National Unity" will not make noticeable popularity gains among the non-white groups until it takes steps to eliminate apartheid and to redress the social imbalances between the main population groups.

For blacks particularly, the thirst for education is obvious. While Namibia does have, by African standards anyway, a high total school enrolment and high teacher/pupil ratios, many pupils nevertheless fail to progress past the most basic standards.

Facilities in non-white schools are inferior to their white counterparts. Recently, two Swapo insurgents on trial for murder, told the Supreme Court in Windhoek that they had originally fled to Angola with hopes of furthering their education under Swapo.

Even Mr Dirk Mudge, prime mover among the territory's internal leaders, recognises that the privileged position enjoyed by whites cannot continue indefinitely. However, He reflects the feelings of many whites when he says there is a fear that uncontrolled expansion, or opening up of educational facilities to all, will result "in the lowering of standards".

Although it has upset many whites, the report of the investigating committee is still a long way from being implemented. Many of its suggestions pose legal questions which will have to be dealt with by the constitutional council, which begins work shortly on formulating a constitution for the territory.

Interested parties have been asked by the Education Minister, Mr Andrew Matjila, to submit critical analyses of the report's recommendations. That in itself could take months.

NAMIBIA

RESISTANCE WHIPPED UP TO GOVERNMENT EDUCATION REPORT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Oct 85 pp 1, 7

[Text] Resistance was being whipped up to the recent government report on education in different parts of the country, the Minister of Finance and Governmental Affairs, Mr Dirk Mudge, said in the National Assembly yesterday.

Speaking during the debate on national unity, Mr Mudge said people were being urged to sign petitions, or write protest letters.

The report has been strongly criticised by the leader of the National Party, Mr Kosie Pretorius, and, according to articles in a local newspaper and reports received by The Advertiser, it sparked strong feelings amongst certain sections of the white population.

A majority view in the report, drawn up by a committee of Namibian experts appointed by the Minister of Education, Mr Andrew Matjila, calls for the control and management of education to be taken away from Representative Authorities and placed under a central ministry or department with regional and local bodies on a second and third level.

Normally reliable sources told The Advertiser yesterday that meetings were being arranged throughout the country under the guise of various organisations, but

allegedly initiated by the National Party, to try and create the impression of "spontaneous resistance" to the report.

People were apparently being told "if you don't sign immediately, they will take our schools away from us".

On the other hand, it is believed the report has been described as "eyewash" in certain black circles.

And it appears as if this was what Mr Mudge was referring to yesterday.

He said just as he did not expect the National Party to be satisfied with the report, he did not expect Mr Appolus of Swapo D to be satisfied.

"It is our right to differ with the report."

But parties should use it as a basis for discussion, talk to one another about it, ask questions and make suggestions.

"Let's stop the politicking about this exceptionally sensitive matter," he said.

But if the NP started to circulate a petition amongst its people and Mr Appolus amongst his, they

were looking for trouble and would be digging a grave for education.

Mr Mudge said the report did not have all the answers on important matters and concentrated more on principles with very few concrete proposals, but it was only the first step.

To many people the matter seemed to revolve solely around what had become a highly emotional and symbolic issue, that of open or closed schools.

"I am not speaking for or against open schools," Mr Mudge said.

"But it would be as wrong to say let's keep our own schools as to say let's open them all."

Priorities needed to be straightened out. "Even if all schools are opened tomorrow it will not solve the basic problems we confront in education," he said.

The most pressing need was for more schools and more teachers.

Mr Mudge said if a solution could be found to the education question, no other problem would be too large.

NAMIBIA

CABINET CONSIDERS REPORT ON ALLEGED CORRUPTION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Nov 85 p 13

[Article by Brendan Seery]

[Text]

WINDHOEK — Hidden from public scrutiny behind closed doors in Windhoek's colonial Tintenpalast is a bulky document which has been described as a "political timebomb" which could bring about far-reaching changes in the Namibian diamond industry.

The interim report of the Thirion Commission of Inquiry into Alleged Government Corruption and Maladministration — and the one which deals with the mining industry — has been sitting for just over a fortnight in the hands of the cabinet of the multi-party conference (MPC) administration. There have been calls for it to be presented to the National Assembly for debate during the current legislative session, which began last week. However, there is no sign as yet of the debate taking place.

Mr Justice P W Thirion, of the Natal Bench of the Supreme Court, was appointed almost three years ago to probe the seamier side of the civil service in Namibia.

This report, about alleged government corruption in relation to the mining industry, is the third to have been completed. The other two covered questionable practices in the ethnic administrations.

After reading reports of sensational evidence and sometimes stormy proceedings during the commission's hearings, many here believe Mr Justice Thirion's final report will make interesting reading.

LOST REVENUE

A special investigator appointed to probe the workings of the territory's Diamond Board in relation to that industry, made startling submissions in his report and evidence to the commission.

Mr Martin Grote told the hearings that he had evidence suggesting Namibia could have lost revenue on as much as R1 000 million worth of diamonds exported from the territory between 1978 and 1981.

Basing his conclusions on figures gleaned from

the annual diamond prices published by the United States' Department of Mines, Mr Grote surmised that Namibia's diamonds may have fetched up to R214 a carat more than their locally-quoted prices.

Mr Grote also alleged that Namibia's diamond wealth was being stockpiled outside the territory, in centres like London, whereas normal practice was that surplus production be retained in the country of origin.

He also spoke of a time-honoured practice between De Beers in South Africa and its Namibian subsidiary, Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM) in which packages of up to 300 000 carats of Namibian stones were exchanged for similar weights of South African stones. In such exchanges, no accurate records of the quality or value of the "swopped" stones were kept.

In addition, claimed Mr Grote, CDM and independent estimates of the life of the diamond mine at Oranjemund might be inflated. He guessed the mines might be worked out by 1991, in contrast to CDM and other estimates which put its life at between 10 and 50 years.

An official reply by CDM to the allegations levelled by Mr Grote was rejected by Mr Justice Thirion as "an insult to even the lowest intelligence".

CDM decided, shortly after the hearings opened, that it would not give evidence to the commission. The company felt that the judge was exceeding his terms of reference in launching what was a general probe into the whole Namibian diamond industry.

VISIT TO LONDON

CDM also believed that the publication of highly sensitive information about its production and marketing procedures would have damaging effects not only on the company but on the whole Namibian mining industry.

The company indicated, however, that it would be willing to give evidence to a properly constituted commission of inquiry into the mining industry.

At the time the completed report was presented to

the cabinet in Windhoek, Mines Minister Mr Andreas Shipanga and senior government financial officials visited London briefly to look at the De Beers Central Selling Organisation (CSO). Non-committal on his return to Windhoek about the results of the trip, Mr Shipanga pointed out that the visit had been paid for by the authorities in Windhoek and had not been organised by De Beers.

Speculation about the recommendations in the report has been prevalent but, under the Commissions Act, it is an offence to anticipate or comment upon the findings of any commission of inquiry.

It was reported late last month that police had opened an investigation docket concerning possible charges against the Diamond Board chairman, Mr Piet Malherbe, under the provisions of the Commissions Act.

Mr Malherbe was alleged to have made a number of comments about Mr Justice Thirion and the commission's hearings in an interview he gave to a SWABC reporter.

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CSO: 3400/579

NAMIBIA

NATURE CONSERVATION AGENCY IN MIDDLE OF GAME WAR

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 3 Nov 85 p 13

[Article by Brendan Seery]

[Text]

WINDHOEK — Strychnine, cyanide and arsenic, plus high-powered rifles, are the weapons of choice in the "other" bitterly fought war raging across Namibia's hot, dry veld.

On the one side — farmers, some whose roots in the territory go back generations, struggling against often impossible conditions to make money in a harsh land.

On the other side — the "problem" animals, the lion, cheetah, hyena, jackal and elephant who find easy pickings on man's ranches.

In the middle — the territory's Directorate of Nature Conservation, trying to convince farmers that in the long run conservation of wildlife is in their own interests and that of the country.

And, for the game rangers and wardens, the constant struggle of trying to confine free-roaming animals to man-made "detention camps".

Each year hundreds of animals fall victim to the onslaught of the farmers.

Often, the farmers' actions leave them with the image of having little regard for Namibia's immensely valuable wildlife resources.

Last lion shot

Earlier this year, an angry farmer on a farm bordering the Etosha National Park shot the sole surviving member of a pride of 15 lions which was being studied by researchers in the park.

A radio collar, placed on the animal for tracking purposes, was found in place when its carcass was recovered by game wardens. The others in the pride had all met similar deaths — either by shooting, poisoning or trapping. And, in one case, a lion was run over by an angry farmer in a bakkie.

In 1980, researchers estimated that there were about 500 lions in Etosha. Lion expert Dr H Berry said that now barely half that number remains. Many died at the hands of farmers.

In the Waterberg Plateau Park, between the Otjiwarongo and Grootfontein farming areas, the only remaining Namibian population of Cape vultures has declined from around 300 birds just before World War 2 to just 13 today. One of the reasons for the population plunge is that many birds have died after feeding on poisoned carcasses put out deliberately by farmers.

Namibia has the world's largest and healthiest population of cheetah. Researcher Mr Dieter Morsbach said that of the estimated 6 000 animals in the territory, 98 percent were in the farming areas.

Each year, about 800 cheetahs were killed, but despite that farm stock losses were increasing and now stood at R2,5 million a year.

Damage caused by lions and elephants was also high. It was particularly severe in the northern peasant farming areas of Owambo, Kavango and Caprivi.

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CSO: 3400/579

NAMIBIA

FOREIGN TRAWLERS PLUNDER NATION'S FISHING RESOURCES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Nov 85 p 22

[Article by Brendan Seery]

[Text]

WINDHOEK — Western capitalist multinational mining giants are often accused by socialist activists of stripping Namibia of its mineral wealth.

However, in the heavy swells of the south Atlantic, close to Namibia's coastline, the vast fishing grounds of the nutrient-rich Benguela current are being systematically plundered by Soviet-bloc trawlers.

While the Soviets and East Europeans are the major culprits in over-exploiting a vital resource of a fairly poor Third World country, other countries also find the pickings easy off the arid coast of the sub-continent.

Trawlers from South Africa, Israel, Spain, Germany, Japan and Korea have been seen taking advantage of what is one of the world's richest fish larders.

At any given time, according to air and sea observations, there are between 120 and 180 foreign vessels off the Namibian coast.

COMPENSATION

A Namibian delegation will hammer home their feelings about the issue next month in Spain, when they take part in a meeting of the International Conference on Southeast Atlan-

tic Fisheries (Icseaf). Windhoek's new Minister of Agriculture and Sea Fisheries, Mr Eben van Zijl, intends to put across strongly the case for preserving Namibia's fishing resources.

Mr van Zijl said this week the possibility of securing compensation for Namibia would also be discussed at the meeting. A fund to compensate the territory had been set up by Icseaf, but so far only South Africa had made any contributions to it, he said.

The Icseaf countries — with the exception of South Africa — refuse to recognise the 320-km economic zone along the Namibian coast, declared by the now-disbanded National Assembly in 1981.

In addition, the foreigners trawling off the Namibian coast are often no respecters of the 22-km nautical exclusion zone — Namibia's territorial waters.

At present there are two types of fishing, excluding lobster catching, off the Namibian coast. The pelagic industry — anchovies, pilchards and similar fish — is virtually monopolised by South African trawlers, which fish close inshore. Be-

cause the traditional fishing grounds of the pelagic industry are inside the territorial waters of Namibia and the South African enclave of Walvis Bay, strict control of catches and fishing methods is exercised.

There are controls on the length of the fishing season and on the size of catches.

However, the damage appears to have been done in the white fish trawling grounds, where hake, maasbanker and horse mackerel are caught.

QUOTA

A United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) study on fishing off the Namibian coast said that the catches of hake and maasbanker had begun to decline rapidly after the deployment of the modern international trawler fleet in the late 1960s. From a peak of around 600 000 tons in 1972, the catches of hake had dropped to around 100 000 tons annually, the report said.

Under the Icseaf quota system for hake, Namibia (through South African trawlers) gets allocated only 6,5 percent of the catch, or about 46 000 tons annually. This compares with

375 000 tons of fish hauled out each year by Soviet vessels and the 107 000 tons of hake and horse mackerel harvested by Polish trawlers.

In addition to over-fishing, foreign trawlers are also accused of contravening hake-fishing regulations by using nets of smaller than minimum size to catch smaller fish and boost harvests.

The waters off the Namibian coast are regularly patrolled by boats reporting to the Department of Economic Affairs in Windhoek. These patrol boats are empowered under the Iceseaf agreements to ask vessels to stop and undergo examination. However, on a number of occasions, foreign trawlers have refused to heave to and have hauled in their nets and sailed away. Others fishing illegally within Namibian territorial waters have likewise hauled in their nets and fled out to sea at the approach of the patrol boats.

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CSO: 3400/579

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

TRANSITIONAL CABINET RECEIVES NEW POWERS--Windhoek--The SWA National Assembly has approved a Bill empowering the transitional Cabinet to control the entry into the territory of people and to order people to leave if they threatened public order. The minister of civic affairs, Mr Hans Diergaardt, said in the Assembly on Friday the legislation was aimed at people who were exploiting uncontrolled travelling between South Africa and SWA to interfere in local politics. Such interference could cause animosity among the various population groups which could endanger the maintenance of law and order. The residence of certain persons in SWA Regulation Bill is not applicable to those born in the territory. It provides for the issuing of permits to people who intend to stay for longer than 30 days.--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 85 p 12] /8309

CSO: 3400/577

RWANDA

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Kigali--Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana received on Wednesday Tsuneo Oyake, Japanese ambassador to Rwanda with residence in Kinshasa, Zaire. The Japanese diplomat came to bid the Rwandan president farewell as his mission to Rwanda has come to an end. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1848 GMT 27 Nov 85 AB] /7358

CSO: 3400/553

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC SAID TO RECEIVE \$10 MILLION FROM AMERICAN, MULTINATIONAL BANKS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 2 Oct 85 p 1

[Article: "Money Bosses Donate \$10 Million to the ANC: Handed Over to Slovo in Vienna"]

[Text] American bankers and multinational companies have just donated the amount of \$10 million to the ANC.

DIE AFRIKANER has learnt from reliable sources that this donation was made in the Austrian capital, Vienna. The amount was handed over to Joe Slovo, leader of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, and deposited in the big American bank Chase Manhattan. This bank recently shut off its credit to South African institutions.

DIE AFRIKANER understands further that 30 trained urban terrorists simultaneously departed for Zambia on a flight of the West German airline, Lufthansa, with South Africa as their final destination.

The donation of money to the ANC by big American companies is not unexpected. In right-wing political circles it has already been predicted for some time that this would occur, because multinational companies have in the past made large financial contributions to terrorist movements elsewhere in Africa.

In intelligence circles it is, for example, a known fact that the American Ford Foundation had a close connection with the Mozambican terrorist organization Frelimo during the 1960s. Frelimo received millions of dollars from the Ford Foundation.

In 1978 Mr Tiny Rowland, head of the British company Lonrho, was accused by a former Rhodesian cabinet minister of financially supporting the terrorist movements of Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo.

The role played by Chase Manhattan in the donation to the ANC is especially significant. This bank, which is controlled by the American multimillionaire Mr David Rockefeller, has in the past few months established close ties with the communist Machel regime in Mozambique. Mr Rockefeller has twice visited the country personally with an eye to oil exploitation by various large oil companies that are also controlled by him.

Shortly after Chase Manhattan announced that it would freeze credit to South African banks and companies, it was announced that this bank would provide financial support to the Mozambican government. It is clear that the bank is becoming increasingly involved with communist organizations and governments in Africa.

The donation to the ANC follows shortly on the heels of the recent visit of a number of business leaders to Zambia, where negotiations took place with the ANC. The mission was led by the chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Gavin Relly. The previous chairman of the company, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, had already had consultations with the president of Mozambique, Samora Machel, in London last year. This meeting laid the groundwork for the subsequent Nkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique.

12906/12859
CSO: 3401/34

SOUTH AFRICA

FORMER ANC MEMBERS JAILED FOR TREASON

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Nov 85 p 4

[Text]

TWO men who admitted being members of the ANC and undergoing military training abroad were given effective sentences of three and four years' imprisonment by a Rand Supreme Court judge yesterday.

Sentences for treason range from a fine to the death penalty, Mr Justice L W H Ackermann, said, and found Joseph Biotomelo Leepile (26), and Justice Mafa Ngidi (31), were "rank-and-file" members of the ANC whose treasonable acts were not committed inside the Republic.

The judge said he had to weigh the interest of society against the factors mitigating in the accuseds' favour.

The two men ceased to be part of the ANC in May last year — almost a year before the ANC took its decision to go for "soft targets".

The judge said people who were tempted to join the organisation now knowing the targets include civilians, would have to receive heavier sentences than these accused.

Leepile's sentence was lighter than Ngidi's because he was only 17 in June 1986, compared to Ngidi who was 20.

Leepile was trained in Angola and the German Democratic Republic. Ngidi

was trained in the Soviet Union.

By May last year both men were disillusioned with the ANC.

Leepile, who has a wife and two children in Swaziland, felt the ANC had failed to provide for him and his dependants.

Ngidi felt the ANC hierarchy was corrupt and that money intended for ordinary members, was diverted and spent by officials.

Ngidi married his wife by Swazi custom in 1983 and has two children. During the trial, on October 29, the couple had a civil marriage recognised by South African law.

The judge said both men have good prospects for rehabilitation because they have innate intelligence and personality; are not revolutionary, and had not previously broken the law.

He also took into account they had worked actively for the ANC for seven years.

The judge sentenced Leepile to six years, and Ngidi to eight years, with half the sentence suspended in each case.

The suspended sentences were an inducement to rehabilitation and because of mitigating factors, he said.

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CSO: 3400/536

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMANDO UNIT PLANNED TO PROTECT COLOREDS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Nov 85 p 2

[Text]

QUEENSTOWN. —

The vigilante factor in the unrest at Queenstown has taken on a new complexion with the resolution by Coloured residents to form a commando unit to protect their properties from attacks they say emanate from the Black areas.

The decision was taken by several hundred residents, largely supporters of the Coloured Management Committee, at a meeting on Tuesday night which was addressed by a senior police officer.

The meeting was called by Mr Winston Jasson, vigilante leader and Border regional chairman of the Association of Management Committees.

Mr Jasson said in an interview that Coloured vigilante groups which were reported to have clashed with Blacks earlier in the week would be retained until the South African Defence Force sanctioned the formation of the proposed commando unit.

The vigilante groups were formed at the weekend after claims that residents from Mlungisi township had fire-bombed homes in the Coloured area.

Mr Jasson said a police captain had addressed residents at the meeting on the legality of vigilante groups and what their rights were as residents.

He said the management committee needed only 60 men to form the unit but had been approached by more volunteers than they could handle.

An uneasy lull has returned to Mlungisi Township after four days of violence which, by some accounts, has claimed more than 14 lives.

A spokesman for the SA Police directorate of public relations yesterday said there had been no reports on Wednesday of violence in Mlungisi, nor in the neighbouring Coloured area.

The police spokesman in Pretoria said five bodies with bullet wounds, found during police operations in Queenstown on Sunday, were mistakenly "overlooked" when a report on unrest in the area was compiled on Monday morning.

The spokesman said other errors had apparently been made in police reports on unrest in the Queenstown area, compiled by officers at the division.

He said the official

death toll for the area since Sunday morning was 14.

However, when the five new deaths reported were added to deaths already reported by the division since Sunday, it appeared that 16 people had been killed.

In incidents of unrest in the Cape yesterday a soft-drink truck was looted of empty bottles in Bellville South and a construction company's bakkie was reported burned out in Corssroads.

A witness said the first incident took place near Kasselsvlei road about 10 am.

And, in other incidents small groups of people caused extensive damage to two private and one delivery vehicles in Soweto when they set them on fire in three separate incidents.

In Bonguletho Township near Oudsthoorn, groups of people on two occasions yesterday morning stoned police vehicles. In one incident a youth was slightly wounded when police fired birdshot at the attackers. Police arrested a second man in the same incident. — Sapa.

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CSO: 3400/536

SOUTH AFRICA

OPPOSITION TO CONSCRIPTION INCREASES FOR VARIOUS REASONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Nov 85 p 22

[Article by Claire Robertson]

[Text]

Conscientious objection has a history as long as war itself but, in South Africa, steps were taken only this decade to find some sort of accommodation for those who object to conscription on religious grounds.

Those who object from the moral or ethical point of view are still out in the cold — or behind bars.

But, contrary to public opinion, there are not hordes of young men sitting in prison because their religion prohibits them from fighting.

So where have all the young men gone?

Of the 438 who applied to the Board for Religious Objection between January last year and June this year, 353 were granted the status of religious objector — the only kind of conscientious objection recognised by the Defence Force.

Four were refused religious objector status and 81 were still awaiting classification when the latest figures became available.

CATEGORIES

Those classified fall into yet another set of categories:

● Category 1: Non-combatancy in the SADF: men who object to bearing arms themselves but not to others doing so. They spend their time cooking, shuffling papers, driving officers around, or even handing

weapons to others.

● Category 2: Non-combatant maintenance not in uniform: those who refuse to wear a uniform or handle weapons or perform "combatant maintenance duties" but do not object to being in the Defence Force.

● Category 3: Alternative service outside the SADF: these men are the "true" conscientious objectors — whether refusing conscription because they do not recognise the authority of the State to conscript them, as in the case of Jehovah's Witnesses, or because they believe all war is wrong.

● The unspoken Category 4: The young men who leave South Africa rather than face the call-up or a board that is strictly regimented in what it will accept as bona fide religious objection.

The End Conscription Campaign estimates that between 3 000 and 4 000 young men left the country to avoid the call-up from 1979 up to last year.

The second, and most nebulous objection, has found only one proponent in the past year. Forty-eight applied for and received the non-combatant status of Category 1, but the largest group, 277, fell in Category 3.

The law makes provision for

Category 3 religious objectors to do their national service outside the army in posts found for them by the Department of Manpower. The law also increases their duty to a period of about six years, based on the formula of one and a half times national service, plus 720 days of camps, all rolled into one.

That is the theory. In practice, some are left in limbo for almost a year because the department neglects to notify them of their new postings. Of the 277 in Category 3 last year, only 11 have actually started alternative service.

In their case, the department seems to have gone out of its way to find suitable posts. Teachers stay on as teachers; an engineer was posted to a local authority as an engineer.

This was not the case for Quaker Robin Hamilton who has a background in welfare work and now stamps documents in the Deeds Office in Johannesburg.

He completed his national service as a Category 1 objector but "after seeing what went on in the SADF, I could not go back for camps". He was given Category 3 status for his remaining term in the Defence Force — three years of camps.

He will be 29 when he leaves the "banal, basic" job that, like all Category 3 postings, pays R406 a month to non-professionals (which seems to include teachers) and R562 a

month to professionals.

But, however boring his job, "it is better than being in the Defence Force", says Mr Hamilton.

There are three Jehovah's Witness objectors with him in the Deeds Office. Of the 277 in Category 3, 239 are Witnesses. The rest belong to churches ranging from the Catholic Church to the Vineyard Fellowship.

The confusion surrounding the fate of conscientious objectors is due in a large measure to the attitude of Jehovah's Witnesses to the State.

When Witnesses are granted Category 3 status, they refuse the alternative community service on principle, not recognising the State's right to conscript them. Usually they negotiate a position with the Department of Manpower before being prosecuted. They are sentenced to 2175 days in detention barracks or jail but are immediately offered the same community service on parole — which they do as an alternative to the jail sentence.

The courts cannot reduce the sentence, but it may be reduced at the discretion of the Minister of Defence.

As far as is known, only one person, professing to be a Jehovah's Witness but not recognised by the board, is in

jail at present.

Apart from the objectors who are prepared to fight some wars and those not prepared to fight, but undisturbed about others going to war, is the total pacifist movement.

Chief proponent in South Africa is the Rev Rob Robertson of the Conscientious Objectors Support Group which aims at the abolition of all war.

"The other forms of objection are merely intermediate steps to this end," says Mr Robertson, adding that the high cost of war must be compared with the low cost of non-violent resistance.

Pacifists used simply to go to jail, says Mr Robertson, but, in 1983, the Government changed its position, allowing community service.

But the law makes no provision for the total pacifist stand. Objectors must be members of a recognised church in which the central deity forbids war.

NOT RECOGNISED

And the law does not recognise moral or ethical objections. According to Mr Robertson, the rationale is that a moral compulsion is not superior to the requirements of the State; nor can a moral objection be "tested" like a religious belief.

/9274

CSO: 3400/536

SOUTH AFRICA

SADF DENIES DRAFT DODGING ON INCREASE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Nov 85 p 22

[Article by Pretoria Bureau]

[Text]

The South African Defence Force has denied that the number of draft dodgers is on the increase.

Responding to allegations from, among others, the Committee on South African War Resisters (Coswar) in London, a spokesman said the SADF could find no figures to prove this.

Coswar has alleged that there are now "thousands" of draft dodgers, and that the number has been boosted since the start of army action in quelling township unrest.

One Coswar spokesman said about 400 people had been granted asylum in Holland alone in the past 10 years and at least another 100 cases were in the pipeline.

The locally-based End Conscription Campaign has estimated that between 3 000 and 4 000 people have left South Africa since 1979 to avoid call-up.

But an SADF spokesman said Coswar and similar organisations were "quick to juggle with figures to produce an argument which supports their aims".

According to the SADF's experience, the picture is completely different.

The spokesman said

merely failing to report for duty did not make someone a draft dodger.

He said it had been claimed earlier this year that more than 7 000 men failed to report for service in January. This was true — but not because these people were draft dodgers'.

"More than 6 000 were students who were automatically allocated to the July intake, or received deferment on study grounds.

"A final total of 1 321 people failed to report, 890 of whom failed to notify us of change of address. These cases have been followed up and reallocated to later call-ups."

The spokesman said the final balance of 431 people was made up mostly of people who had failed matric and returned to school.

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CSO: 3400/535

SOUTH AFRICA

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH WITHDRAWS FROM FAK

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 2 Oct 85 p 1

[Article: "NHK Out of the FAK: Final Decision in '86"]

[Text] The Dutch Reformed Church [NHK] has provisionally suspended its affiliation with the FAK [Federation of Afrikaans Culture Unions]. A final decision about this will be taken at the next meeting of the church's highest governing body, the General Church Meeting. This meeting takes place next year.

DIE AFRIKANER has ascertained that the NHK had already taken this decision earlier this year. It was, however, not made public.

Even though it is provisional, the withdrawal of the NHK is the most serious reverse that the FAK has suffered to date. The NHK is the second biggest of the three Afrikaans sister churches and known for its conservative standpoint.

The provisional disaffiliation of the NHK follows the decision of the FAK earlier this year to reject an application from the Afrikanervolkswag [AV] for affiliation. Leading figures in the NHK also occupy important positions in the Volkswag. Among them are the vice-chairman of the Commission of the General Church Meeting, Rev C. L. (Mossie) van den Berg, who is a member of the central executive of the AV, and the well-known NHK theologian at the University of Pretoria, Professor A. D. Pont, who is a vice-chairman of the Volkswag.

Rev Van den Berg was one of the conservative members of the central executive of the FAK who was defeated in an election at last year's congress of the FAK. This election was preceded by nationwide organizing against conservatives in the FAK's central executive.

The provisional withdrawal of the NHK confirms the serious damage that the FAK has done itself by its willingness to allow itself to be misused by the NP [National Party] for political ends. Various important and influential Afrikaner organizations have severed their ties with the FAK since last year. The first was SABRA [South African Bureau of Racial Affairs], which was shortly afterward followed by the Union of Orange Workers. In August this year the Pretoria Afrikaans Culture Council decided by an overwhelming

majority to disaffiliate. DIE AFRIKANER understands that a large number of NHK congregations in Pretoria remain affiliated to the Culture Council.

At the FAK congress earlier this year it was stated that a total of 1,735 members and organizations had resigned from the FAK in the preceding year. The vast majority of these resignations were apparently the result of the FAK's enmity to the Volkswag. At the congress in question it was also stated that the FAK had suffered a loss of 62,000 rands in the preceding financial year.

12906/12859
CSO: 3401/34

SOUTH AFRICA

FOUR MONTHS OF EMERGENCY EXAMINED

STAR Introduction

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Nov 85 p 6

[Text]

At the beginning of this month the Minister of Law and Order, by Proclamation 10004, banned the taking or publication of any photographs or films of unrest situations in any emergency areas, except with specific police permission. The media were warned that this permission would rarely if ever be given.

Yesterday, on the front page of *The Star*, there were four major reports dealing with unrest situations.

Today, symbolically, *The Star* tries to show what insights and information are being kept from the public. Each of the four blank spaces represents a photograph that could not, by decree, be taken in the preceding 24 hours. Such photographs would have helped to bring home more forcefully to readers what was happening in their own country.

Proclamation 10004 is so wide and vague that legal advisors believe it may be difficult to enforce strictly. This creates two additional dangers for the media. The first is that, wittingly or unwittingly, they will break the law. The second is that they will practise unnecessary self-censorship.

The Star is studying legal opinion to ensure that its readers are not needlessly deprived of a full and proper picture of what is happening in their country during the state of emergency.

Details Given

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Nov 85 p 6

[Article by Jo-Anne Collinge]

[Text]

Four months ago today emergency rule was imposed on the Eastern Cape and the Transvaal's industrial heart — a measure calculated to douse political violence (which had claimed about 330 lives since January) and a move which the State President asserted would not hurt law-abiding citizens.

In the 122 days since the start of the emergency on July 21, at least 380 people have died in political violence, according to *The Star's* records — a death rate significantly higher than the 334 deaths recorded by the South African Institute of Race Relations in the 200 days leading up to the emergency.

In recent weeks phrases such as "the necklace" and the "Tro-

jan Horse" have crept into use as a sinister shorthand for particular forms of attack. The examples used denote, respectively, mob execution by burning of those branded as traitors and a security force ambush of civilians in Cape Town.

EASTERN CAPE

Many of the 380 deaths since July 21 occurred in Natal, which has not been touched by the emergency, and in the Western Cape before the emergency was extended to that area. These regions together accounted for about 190 deaths since July 21.

But the region with the highest number of political fatalities for the last four months has remained the Eastern Cape, which has been solidly under emergency conditions and where 105 people lost their lives.

In the Transvaal at least 75 people have died since July 21, with 14 in the Free State and Northern Cape.

Fatalities in most parts dropped dramatically in early November, rising somewhat mid-month. But the statistical picture suggests that the state of emergency has not quelled political resistance nor ended the violence arising from it.

Government spokesman maintain, however, that the emergency has checked the tide of violence. For instance, Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange asserted that incidents in the Western Cape had dropped by 80 percent within three weeks of the extension of the emergency there.

There is little dispute that President Botha's promise that the rights of law-abiding people would be left intact by emergency rule has long been broken.

Restrictions on freedom of movement, expression and association have become wide-ranging as the Government has exercised more and more of the powers held in store since the start of the emergency.

● Since July 21 about 6 000 people have been detained under the emergency regulations.

They include large numbers of schoolchildren, some reportedly as young as seven-years-old. Most of the detainees have been released but a number have spent four full months in detention without automatic access to family or lawyers.

● Since July 31 the Government has stipulated the form that funerals may take in emergency areas.

● Since August 15 the total population of Soweto, the largest township in the land, has been subject to a nightly curfew. Curfews have also been imposed in other townships on the Reef and in the Cape.

● Also since August 15 various townships — including Soweto and the townships of Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage — have been forbidden territory to those who do not live there unless they get written permission to enter.

Since mid-August children in 23 towns in the Transvaal and Eastern Cape have been legally required to be on school premises pursuing their studies during given hours.

There have been zealous efforts by the security forces to enforce this bid to break the school boycott. In Soweto there have repeatedly been mass arrests of up to 700 youngsters at a time. Sometimes these swoops have been accompanied by shooting, as in the case of a middle-aged white woman teacher who was shot in Soweto.

● Since October 30 courts throughout South Africa have been prevented from judging any members of Government and the security forces in respect of actions carried out in good faith in pursuit of the ends of the emergency.

● Since November 2 the public, in South Africa and abroad, has been totally denied any film or photographic accounts of "any public disturbance, disorder, riot, public violence, strike or boycott, or any damaging of any property or any assault on or killing of a person".

● In the last week of October the state of emergency was extended to include several Cape Peninsula and Boland towns, including Cape Town. Some weeks earlier it had been lifted in respect of half a dozen small towns in the Eastern Cape.

The police and the Defence Force have faced repeated claims that unwarranted force has been used to get people to comply with emergency provisions. They say that they have been unjustly portrayed as bullies and callous people.

There have been two major submissions to the Supreme Court concerning the possible assault/torture of emergency detainees held at prisons and police stations in Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg.

The Port Elizabeth case, in which district surgeon Dr Wendy Orr said she had treated scores of injured detainees, an interim order was granted to protect detainees.

The torture claims in Johannesburg, made by a smaller number of detainees but arguably concerning more severe assault, were disputed in court without being resolved. The judge ruled that the matter was not urgent enough to warrant an interim order restraining the police.

Unusual use of the Internal Security Act has paralleled the enforcement of emergency measures. Before the emergency the Act was used to outlaw meetings of the UDF and virtually all its affiliates in major unrest areas until 1986.

Subsequently, it was used to ban the Congress of South African Students — the first banning of an organisation since 1977.

Thirdly, the Act has been used extensively to detain people in areas where the emergency does not apply. These kinds of detentions alone already outstrip total security detentions for 1984 by about 40 percent.

The last State of Emergency, imposed in the aftermath of the Sharpeville shootings of 1960, lasted a little more than five months. It is an open question whether the pattern will be repeated and the new year will

ring in release from emergency restrictions — or whether unresolved political issues, an uncertain start to the school year and the threat of evictions in tense townships will lead to a continuation of the measures.

Consumer Boycotts Continue

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Nov 85 p 6

[Article by Gary van Staden]

[Text]

When President Botha declared a state of emergency on July 21, most of the Eastern Cape, some parts of Natal and Transvaal and certain towns in the Free State were already under a black consumer boycott.

If one of the reasons for imposing the emergency was to break those boycotts, it backfired badly, jeopardising delicate negotiations between boycott leaders and white businessmen.

Under powers granted them by the state of emergency, police:

● Detained most of the boy-

cott leaders in massive swoops.

● Declared all meetings, literature and campaigns in support of a consumer boycott to be illegal.

● Forced most of the second and third-tier boycott committee leaders to go into hiding.

Yet, despite this, the boycotts went on, almost unaffected by the emergency regulations.

While it be true the emergency regulations assisted police and businessmen to break consumer boycotts in some Transvaal and Free State towns, it is equally true that

the boycott movement never really got off the ground in those provinces anyway.

The well-organised and effective boycott which was in operation in the Eastern Cape continued.

Despite the detention of most Eastern Cape boycott leaders, the boycotts had enough impetus to keep going. They still do, four months into the state of emergency.

The hardest hit areas are East London, Queenstown, Uitenhage, Port Elizabeth, Cradock and Grahamstown, with many other smaller towns also feeling the effects.

How 380 Victims Died

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Nov 85 p 6

[Text]

The bald figure of 380 unrest-related deaths in four months tells only half the painful story. Who were they and how did they die?

About half the victims since July 21 were killed by security forces, according to research released by the Institute of Race Relations.

Another 107 civilians, it says, died at the hands of their "neighbours" — many of them in mob violence — and seven policemen were killed by mobs.

It is too simple to see the physical conflict as a clash between security forces and township residents.

It is also false to oversimplify "black on black" conflict and to regard violence within the townships largely as a power struggle between rival groups.

The overwhelming evidence is that the battle is between those fighting apartheid and those who support or compromise with the system. And the anti-apartheid forces are clearly not always on the defensive.

Policemen's charred bodies have been found dumped in the veld and members of the force have been hauled from their homes and murdered.

According to official figures, 14 policemen have died in the past 18 months and 500 had their homes damaged.

Recently, from the Western Cape, there have been reports that the act of writing exams is seen as sufficient betrayal to warrant "the necklace" treatment — that is, being burnt alive by having a blazing, petrol-soaked car tyre placed round the neck.

Damage to development board offices, beerhalls and the homes of councillors and policemen has been widespread.

Damage to schools has been low in

comparison with the 1976 uprising, say officials.

In the 1984/85 cycle of violence 126 schools have been damaged, only 13 of them beyond use.

The property of private companies has been a specific target for mobs and the townships are littered with the charred skeletons of cars and delivery trucks. With looting a prevalent feature it has been widely suggested that thugs are making hay while the activists are on the move.

Troops, Armored Vehicles

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Nov 85 p 6

[Article by Phil Mtinkulu]

[Text]

The state of emergency has brought about change in Soweto and other black townships.

Before the state of emergency was declared, while unrest was at its height in the East Rand townships of Duduza, Tsakane and kwaThema, in Soweto it was sporadic.

The activities of the police and youths in the East Rand townships dominated the news.

Funerals of unrest victims were the order of the day on the East Rand, on weekends and weekdays.

Soweto had not exploded, and never did. Everybody was predicting that once it did, it would be worse than in other areas.

The sporadic incidents of unrest in Soweto were not on the same scale as in other areas. It was among the few areas where, before the state of emergency was declared, there was a semblance of normal schooling.

Police had been keeping a low profile in many areas of Soweto but the declaration of the state of emergency signalled an obvious presence and the arrival of the army. The men in khaki or brown arrived in full force. They were there to stay — not to quell unrest and move out again.

Buffels, Casspirs and troop carriers became a common sight in the townships. Troops became part and parcel of the

population of Soweto.

Their vehicles have become such a common sight that they are no longer frightening. They are ignored by the residents, or treated like any other vehicle.

Children now wave at the soldiers while boys playing football no longer scamper out of the way when the military vehicles approach.

Fears were expressed that the soldiers would become a law unto themselves and not be answerable to anyone. This was denied by the authorities.

But soon after troops arrived in the townships, complaints about their conduct were voiced.

Their arrival coincided with the start of class boycotts and disruptions. While the pupils were confused as to what they should do, the soldiers added to the confusion by entering the school premises.

Many children who were not part of boycotts or disruptions became victims of the soldiers.

A number of pupils alleged they were assaulted by soldiers while in their classrooms.

About 900 pupils and students, some aged 12, were arrested and spent a night at Diepkloof Prison.

The sight of soldiers marching in the narrow township

streets has now become common. At other times the soldiers manned roadblocks and conducted house-to-house raids.

To complaints from residents, police gave the stock response that whoever had been badly treated or assaulted by any member of the Defence Force could lodge a complaint at a police station.

This was followed by the establishment of complaint centres in the townships. Residents were invited to air their grievances there. Nobody bothered.

The state of emergency brought in its wake widespread detention of activists and many others.

But if the state of emergency changed life in the townships, the curfew which was imposed about two months later has made it worse. The night life of Soweto has been stifled.

Tough Measures Taken To Break School Boycott

JPRS-SSA-85-128
27 December 1985

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Nov 85 p 6

[Text]

Tough measures have been taken in the last four months to break the education boycott: the mammoth pupils' organisation, the Congress of South African Students, has been declared unlawful and it has become an offence for pupils to be anywhere other than at their school desks during normal school hours.

Parents, pupils and teachers claim that the Defence Force is a constant presence at certain schools — allegations that have in some instances been confirmed by the authorities. Mass arrests of up to 700 pupils at a time have taken place.

Has this got the pupils back to school?

Not according to figures supplied by the Department of Education and Training which reveal that there was zero attendance at 172 high schools a month after the emergency was declared. This figure stood at 165 a month later and rose to 208 by October 21 when 55 Soweto schools joined the boycott. By mid-November, DET said, 166 high schools were standing empty.

The proportion of pupils writing the matric exam in major trouble spots reflects the boycott pattern.

According to reports at the beginning of November, 25 percent of Soweto candidates began writing exams, five percent of those in the Eastern Cape and

none in black schools in the Western Cape.

It is believed that figures dropped after the first papers were written due to pressure put on candidates and as the option of sitting the exams in June next year was offered. It has been reported that only 420 of Soweto's 6 000 matrics — seven percent — ended up writing under guard at exam centres in the township.

The deadline for candidates to enrol for the June sitting was last Friday, but the Department of Education and Training had not yet counted the number who had registered, the spokesman said this week.

While boycotts had been an almost constant feature of township life in the Eastern Cape, the East Rand and areas of Pretoria between January and July this year, in Soweto such action had been sporadic.

The banning of Cosas in September triggered further stayaway action by pupils.

The actions of the security forces attempting to enforce the back-to-school law led to confrontations and loss of life — to the extent that a group of parents rallied behind the children. Perhaps their most frequently heard precondition for a return to the school-rooms is that the SADF be withdrawn from the townships.

Captions of Banned Pictures

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Nov 85 p 6

[Text]

Women weep as Lieutenant L. de Vries of the SA Police addresses a crowd in Leandra township, telling them: "There was no need for people to go on the rampage... My men came here only after the rioting began...I am sorry people were shot... We shall raise funds to help bury the victims."

A policeman fires as youths attack. Thirteen have died of gunshot wounds after police were called in to prevent violent confrontation between black youths and coloured residents of Queenstown. Tension in the township remains high.

Pondos gather to launch an attack on Zulu homes. Riot police arrived on this scene shortly after about 2,000 Pondo and Zulu faction-fighters clashed following the injury of Pondo Chief Chelisa. Six men are dead from stab wounds.

A police Casspir stands in the grounds of Baragwanath Hospital where student nurses and other hospital staff are on strike. The men in brown uniforms milling in the background are SA Defence Force soldiers who are doing the work of porters and nursing aids.

/9274

CSO: 3400/330

SOUTH AFRICA

CITY'S CONSUMER BOYCOTT COMMITTEE SPOKESMAN SPEAKS ON ISSUES

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 16 Nov 85 p 15

[Article by Ken Bentley]

[Text]

THE spokesman for the Port Elizabeth Consumer Boycott Committee, Mr Mkhuseli Jack, said this week that he had a "positive feeling" that before the end of the two-week suspension of the boycott, "the army will be out (of the townships) and the Government will have addressed some easy demands".

Speaking after his release from detention he said: "It needs goodwill from both sides. We're prepared to deliver our side."

The four-month-old boycott was suspended for two weeks yesterday, giving the Government and local bodies time to address several demands.

There have been indications that concessions might be made at a "vital" meeting between the PE Chamber of Commerce and black community leaders on Tuesday, which could see an indefinite suspension of the boycott.

Weekend Post spoke to 28-year-old Mr Jack, who is also president of the UDF-affiliated PE Youth Congress (Peyco), and two other youthful Peyco executive members released on Monday with him, Mr Mzimasi Mangcotywa and Mr Michael Xhego, in an attempt to learn their aims.

Mr Jack said the fact that he and 16 other community leaders had been released meant one of their demands had already been met. However, there were other people still in detention.

Calling for a lifting of the ban on meetings, he said it was inhibiting them from getting through to the people, adding that since Monday, the boycott committee had been walking the streets, informing as many people as possible of the reasons for the suspension.

Mr Jack said he believed in opening up channels of communication. Having already met with the former Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier C Swart, he said he and other leaders hoped to meet again soon with representatives of the South African Police to discuss the state of emergency.

All three men stressed they were not calling for the total withdrawal of the police from the townships. "We've never said that."

They believed much of the violence in the townships was the work of criminals and that a normal police presence to maintain law and order should be retained. Any

criminal acts should be reported to the police in the normal manner.

However, said Mr Jack, the reaction unit of the SAP and the SADF should be withdrawn.

Mr Jack said the suspension of the boycott could be used by businessmen to show their "honesty", by addressing certain issues which were "within their scope". They could apply pressure at local level for the scrapping of separate amenities and job reservation and the reemployment of political detainees who had been released.

They could also "alert other businessmen to the threat of apartheid", he said.

He said the boycott demands had not been addressed to businessmen as such, but had been to draw whites' attention to the suffering of blacks. "Our demands were made to keep

whites informed, otherwise they would never know or care that people disappear and die due to their opposition to apartheid.

"We are trying to provide whites with consciences. We have only just succeeded now with our own people. It's not impossible to do so for the white community as well."

Aware of the limited impact of the boycott, he spoke of "other — non-violent — methods" to "get the message to every white". He did not elaborate.

Their aim was to get all South Africans to approach the country's problems from a South African perspective. "We are trying to point out to every South African his responsibility to work together to fight for justice.

"Our organisation does not say whites should be treated with discrimination, but that all the people should come together to fight the evil which is apartheid, and to understand the dangers created by apartheid."

He said there was "no doubt" the boycott had succeeded. He sympathised with businessmen about their hardships, but added that the ball was "in the Government's court".

"They must address the people's demands which are the cause of the unrest in the country. The Government must realise this."

He said in all the years apartheid had operated, businessmen had kept quiet. "Even during economic booms, they simply sat back and enjoyed their profits. Now that their profits are suffering, they are starting to see the reality and are concerned, and we appreciate their concern."

He said he saw the "anti-apartheid tide growing, internally and internationally". Businessmen, academics and churchmen were putting pressure on the Government because "they also see the threat" of apartheid.

Questioned on the call for the scrapping of black local authorities, he said they believed in one municipality for each town. However, he added,

national political issues had to be determined at national level.

"The UDF is a mere political front with 700 affiliates and is not a national liberation movement."

He saw the national leaders of blacks as being the likes of Mandela, Sizulu, Mbeki and Tambo — "but not necessarily only them".

Drawing a distinction between the UDF and the ANC, Mr Jack said they had "different guidelines".

A charge by the Government that the ANC and UDF were attempting to make certain areas of SA "ungovernable" was a "propaganda stunt to clamp down on the UDF: a scapegoat".

He added, however, that by the Government saying that the ANC had managed to make some areas ungovernable, it was admitting some ANC control. This meant it would be "naive" to think the problems of the country could be sorted out without the ANC.

They stressed that they were not tied to the ANC, which had its own internal following in the country and its own programmes.

Said Mr Mangcotywa: "Apartheid, *per se*, is violent. Resistance of people to apartheid is mistakenly confused with violence. Everyone has a legal right to defend himself against apartheid violence."

Mr Jack said "fundamental issues" would have to be met by the Government before negotiation at a national level would be possible.

"They should unban organisations like the ANC and release all political prisoners and allow all exiles back." They should then agree, he said, to sorting out the country's problems with the "relevant people".

Mr Jack said he sympathised with white fears at being "swamped" in a one man, one vote situation in a unitary state. Such

people were "unfortunately the victims of Government indoctrination".

There had been "a lot of propaganda against the African, suggesting he can't rule, isn't educated enough, and so on. But our leaders, locally and nationally, have these qualifications".

"Apartheid has caused the problems of polarisation. One race won't see the other on equal terms. We are calling for a non-racial society in a unitary state in which colour plays no dominant role."

They wanted to see all "true leaders" coming together to shape a new future.

"Blacks don't want everything changed overnight. We have reasonable, noble leaders who we trust." All true leaders should get together, in the correct atmosphere and hear each other out, Mr Jack said.

He said a commitment had to come from the Government in which it conceded it was not the only legitimate representative of South Africa.

"What's the point of scrapping apartheid if the leaders detained due to their opposition to apartheid are not released from detention? The Government now realises it was their opposition to apartheid which led to their detention."

A constitution satisfactory to all South Africans could be thrashed out based on, among other things, the principles that all the people should have a vote and that the "doors of learning and culture are open to all. Money should be poured into the advancement of every child. This is a right, not a privilege."

Mr Jack said the desire for "equal educational rights for all" formed the cornerstone of Peyco.

SOUTH AFRICA

FEW GERMAN FIRMS PLAN TO DIVEST DESPITE ECONOMIC SETBACKS

Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 13 Sep 85 pp 25-26

[Article by Otto Eglau: "Balancing Act on the Powder Keg"]

[Text] Marcus Bierich, managing director of Robert Bosch GmbH, quickly let the good news be known: the company head spread via press wire the announcement that the predominantly Black work force at Brits, his South African plant near Johannesburg, had been granted the highest hourly wage in the entire region in a wage agreement that had been negotiated only hours earlier.

The settlement came about only after a tough struggle that turned dramatic in its final phase early on the morning of 6 September. The negotiations between the local Bosch management and the racially mixed "Metal and Allied Workers Union" (MAWU), which had begun in July, threatened to collapse when the Germans locked out the 500 outraged employees after two earlier walkouts, and the group barricaded itself in the plant cafeteria in protest. Only on instructions from Bosch headquarters in Stuttgart did the plant management finally give way, rehiring all the workers while relinquishing disciplinary measures, and restoring calm with a wage agreement that would scarcely be conceivable in normal times.

The events at Bosch, occurring amidst a politically intensified situation that has been further burdened by announcements of sanctions abroad and economic emergency measures within South Africa, are not unique. Similar incidents took place in the five South African Siemens plants. The background to this was that the hard-to-predict MAWU, which is strongly influenced by participatory democracy and is only one of a total of four unions active at Siemens, insisted on direct wage negotiations with the German multinational managers. However, Siemens belongs to the "Industrial Council," which functions as the official wage negotiator for management, and with which Siemens, the main supplier of telephone switchboards and other high-tech products in the public domain, could break rank only with difficulty. In order to limit the conflict, the plant management, which even well-meaning observers consider to be overly rigid, dismissed nearly 1300 of the 6000 employees without notice--a perfectly common practice in Cape Province. Only after lengthy negotiations and an arbitration procedure did the governors at

Siemens gradually rehire the dismissed workers, except for a solid core of 14 ringleaders.

Volkswagen, after Siemens the largest German employer in the apartheid state and with its production right in the middle of the politically hot region surrounding Port Elizabeth, also had to endure a strike in July. Some of the Black shop stewards, who were elected by the work force as union negotiators, were picked up in their townships by police for questioning before the start of work. Large parts of the work force subsequently laid down their work in protest.

The attempt by militant political groups to take their activities against the Botha regime into the branches of multinational firms is presenting the shop stewards with difficult problems. They are indeed generally at pains to keep violent rioting away from their plants through cautious cooperation with the plant managers. On the other hand, it is becoming increasingly impossible for them to ignore the danger that they themselves could become the target of attacks by radical Blacks as collaborators, should tension be heightened. One outlet for draining off political pressure in the plants is the short-term walkouts (stay-aways), which the plant managers, who are usually discretely forewarned, allow to pass by without disciplinary measures as a sort of higher violence.

At this point, no one has a better formula than the strategy of somehow maneuvering through in hopes of calmer days. Even managers with decades of experience in South Africa shrug helplessly when asked about further developments. Not one of the German firms active in South Africa is thinking about pulling out yet, at least not openly. At a gathering of representatives of firms involved in South Africa held last week at the Federal Association of German Industry (BDI) in Cologne, the sensitive topic of disinvestment was taboo. The companies could also hardly waver in this position because of the U.S. sanctions imposed by Ronald Reagan over the weekend, especially since Bonn wants to continue holding back on concrete demands directed at the economy.

It is true that the FRG, which with direct investments of over DM 2 billion, 283 company branches and the employer of nearly 50,000 people is after the United States and Great Britain the third largest foreign economic factor in South Africa, is being viewed with particular criticism in the worldwide protest against segregation. And yet unlike in America, where black organizations and the churches in particular are forcefully pressing the government to action, public pressure in the FRG has thus far been held within moderate limits. The small group of Protestant women who year after year lend color to the general meeting of Dresdner Bank with their protest against segregation was scarcely able to draw a notably large crowd this time, despite the timeliness of the topic. The second largest German credit institution had been kicked out of its position as the bank for the World Council of Churches in Geneva in 1981 because of its financial ties to South Africa.

Even in the labor unions, the advocates of severe sanctions all the way up to a total pullout by German industry have up to now remained a minority. The fact that the line between hard-liners and pragmatists nevertheless even runs

through the national executive board of the DGB [German Federation of Labor] became clear during the most recent session of the European Federation of Labor when DGB chief Ernst Breit and the chairman of the Metalworkers Union, Hans Mayr, who is restrained in this issue, fiercely locked horns.

The big individual unions, besides the Metalworkers in particular the Chemical Workers, Paper Workers and Ceramics Workers Unions, prefer a silent, and for that reason all the more efficient reform strategy to spectacular actions and melodious resolutions. In close cooperation with the factory committees of the German parent companies and with the local Black unions, they have in recent years pushed unsuccessfully for the gradual elimination of racial discrimination in the companies.

A means of pressure in this is available to them in particular in the form of the code of behavior adopted in 1977 by EEC foreign ministers which encourages South African branches of European companies to improve the work and living conditions of Black employees. Especially in the plants of the large corporations with worker comanagement in the FRG, differential treatment of Whites and Blacks has in the meantime been noticeably dismantled as a result of joint initiatives by industrial councils, labor unions and the head of personnel at the German company headquarters. If the ratio between the monthly income of Whites and Blacks was 4 to 1 only 6 years ago, this difference has in the meantime shrunk to 3.6 to 1.

The new South African unions in particular are scarcely interested in a withdrawal of German industry, an act that could at any rate have a less-than-hoped-for effect on the apartheid regime. Not only would thousands of Black workers lose their jobs and hardly be able to find new ones; it is only through international cooperation with their colleagues in the native countries of the multinationals active in South Africa that they have the chance to take successful action against racial discrimination in the companies, make Black workers professionally competent in the modern workplace and escape political roadblocks in their work erected by government authorities.

In this way, Pretoria allowed two union leaders to travel in June to the FRG, where, with the solicitous assistance of the Chemical Workers Union, they lodged a complaint with the company management of the Norddeutsche Affinerie in Hamburg concerning the discriminatory treatment of Black workers at its Transvaal Alloys branch.

The fact that none of the leading German companies in South Africa want to throw in the towel out of political reasons does not at all mean that everything will procede as normal in the country that until only recently was highly praised for its stability and promise for the future. The high level of debt, the withdrawal of credit, especially by American banks, and not least of all the poor state of the country's economy are taking South Africa out of the circle of countries for investment. Having emerged from the shadow of the worldwide recession much later than most national economies, South Africa still records a rate of inflation of 16 percent, despite its government's policy of austerity. Because many firms have accepted short-term credit in foreign currency due to interest rates sometimes as high as 20 percent, the

latest erosion of the rand has put them in a particularly unpleasant situation.

The situation in the overcrowded automobile market in particular has, in the view of German investors, become threateningly worse. The number of licenses fell in the first half of 1985 by 35 percent in comparison to the same period last year. Practically no one in this branch of industry is making any money any more because of the struggle for a share of the market, resulting in price reductions of up to 30 percent. In order to somehow get by, BMW closed its plant in Rosslyn, near Pretoria, for 5 weeks beginning 6 September.

Even stiffer is the competition below the luxury class of automobiles. To the benefit of the Japanese in particular, the Volkswagen market share, which was once 25 percent, has landed at about 15 percent after a historic low of 9 percent. Should German companies some day decide to pull out, it will scarcely be out of political, but rather out of purely economic reasons.

12271

CSO: 3420/1

SOUTH AFRICA

BANK CHIEF SEES PERILS IN PRESENT SYSTEM

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 16 Nov 85 p 15

[Text]

THE managing director of Barclays Bank, Mr Chris Ball, has called for South Africa to acknowledge openly the inappropriateness of its racial ideology and to accept the need for better executive government.

At the Financial Mail conference this week, Mr Ball delivered a scathing, but constructive, attack on the political and economic *status quo* in SA. He said that continued adherence to the myths and ideology of the present system would take the country quickly down a very slippery slope.

He lamented South Africa's poor economic growth record of the past 13 years. He pointed out that gross domestic product had grown at an annual average rate of only 2,7% which, excluding the windfall years of 1974 and 1980, declined to 1,9%.

"This is an absurdly poor performance compared with other countries," he said.

Mr Ball said: "We have practised economic self-deception. The official approach to economic management has been one of washing the hands of the underlying performance

in attempting to seem to be attaining results. In addition, we have accepted the cost of government and its bureaucracies without challenging the degree of benefit."

He also decried the myth that businessmen should not get involved in politics.

He said: "We must not be bamboozled into allowing politics itself to become a sacred cow. We have been bamboozled by the politicians into letting them believe that they are our masters and are entitled to behave as such rather than as the temporary occupants of positions of trust for the community."

Mr Ball argued that the quality of government needed improving. He said the consequences of ideologies included non-accountability, nepotism, authoritarianism, bureaucracy and insensitivity.

He noted comment from overseas visitors who regularly said there were plenty of impressive people in South Africa, but not many in government.

Mr Ball said economic success in South Africa was readily achievable

and put forward a number of proposals for a redesign of the existing situation:

The country, he said, should:

- Purge society of the apartheid ideology and its corollaries.

- Establish better executive government.

- Think laterally about economic needs and opportunities and hold serious and responsible debate on a wide front.

- Aim high. As a nation South Africa faced an enormous challenge and if it wished to raise the standards of the community to those of some of the moderately successful nations of the world it would need a growth rate in excess of 5%.

- Examine the relevance of the successes achieved in some developing countries;

- Establish an effective planning entity.

- Reduce the bureaucracy because South Africa could not afford the fancy layers of regional and local government.

- Extend the application of free market practices.

- Set goals for the community. There were no common goals in South African society.

- Get private sector people involved in government. While businessmen might not appreciate the full complexity of government, they were proficient in the techniques of performance achievement.

- Be competitive and efficient in politics and economics.

- Change the tax regime, motivate savers and encourage incentives through the tax system.

- Use quantitative targeting of inflation and money supply as a tool as much as possible.

- Achieve internationalisation in South African society by attracting skill and capital.

/12828

CSO: 3400/547

SOUTH AFRICA

EXPANDED EXECUTIVE TO ADVISE CISKEI

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 6 Nov 85 p 4

[Text]

BISHO — The four-member Ciskei executive committee has been replaced by a new, expanded executive committee of ten members.

President Lennox Sebe announced yesterday that the executive committee (Iqogo), previously called the "committee of four", had been relieved of its duties which were now going to be handled by the enlarged committee.

The new members are the Minister of Public Works, Chief D. M. Jongilanga (chairman), the Minister of Youth Affairs, the Reverend V. G. Ntshinga, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr A. A. Hoyana, the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr A. M. Tapa, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr G. M. Mpepo, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr V. H. Mafani, the Minister of Defence, Chief D. N. Mavuso, Chief M. E. Mthembu, Chief H. M. Makinana and Chief S. M. Mhlauli.

The former members of the executive committee were Mr Ray Mali, Mr J. Tokota, Chief H. Zulu and Chief N. Hina. They were appointed earlier this year by President Sebe to act for him while he was admitted to the Frere Hospital.

President Sebe said his government had been ably and adequately served by the first executive committee.

They had carried out the duties assigned to them in addition to their normal duties for almost a year, and having regard to the magnitude of this task he felt it expedient and fitting to release members of this committee to concentrate on their normal duties, which could be considered as being more than an adequate load.

"I wish to thank these members for the service and support which they have given to me and the Ciskei nation, sometimes under most difficult and trying conditions," he said.

President Sebe said a system of rotating members would also give valuable experience to persons charged with responsibilities and was in keeping with the system which was followed in Switzerland.

Those charged with the additional responsibilities should regard the opportunity as a challenge, and the executive committee would be seen by the nation as being a seedbed for budding leaders.

"Should I one day fade from the scene, there will be material to provide continuity in what I have started.

"I have taken with me on my overseas journeys ministers of my government to introduce them to the contacts I have established."

President Sebe said contact had been made with financial institutions which would, on recognition of Ciskei, be only too willing to render the monetary assistance Ciskei so urgently needed.

"I have devoted my entire life to the upliftment of my people, and the opportunity of serving the nation on the executive committee will be seen by the nation as an occasion of not serving the ideals of an individual, but that of serving the nation."

President Sebe said that the 'Iqoqo' would remain as a supreme body whose advice would be sought on all national issues. It would reinforce the executive committee on all such matters as well as problems concerning traditional issues.

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CSO: 3400/537

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK LEADERS WANT SAY IN HOW TO SPEND DEVELOPMENT BONUS

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 15 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Jimmy Matyu]

[Text]

BLACK leaders have called for a non-racial committee to advise the Government how to spend the R43 million development bonus announced yesterday.

The amount is almost half of a R100 million allocation for the upgrading of black townships throughout the country.

Mr Wallace Prince, regional organiser of the Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers' Union, said: "I appreciate this allocation as most of our people need houses, electricity, sewerage, water reticulation and other amenities to improve the quality of life."

He called for a non-racial body, including Government officials, to decide what to do with it.

Mr Prince said high among the priorities should be the provision of housing for the thousands of homeless people, some of whom had been on the waiting list for 20 years.

Mr Henry Fazzie, vice-chairman of Pebco and the UDF (Eastern Cape),

said the organisations he represented were pleased.

"I hope the Government will not tell us how the money should be spent. We are responsible people and we know what

we want," said Mr Fazzie in calling for a non-racial committee to decide priorities.

The upgrading of the Red and White Locations and shack areas in Kwazakele should receive priority and residents not forced to move to Motherwell, he said.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, last night handed over a symbolic cheque for the R43 million to black community leaders at a special ceremony at H F Verwoerd Airport.

Mr Milford Sili, vice-president of the Association of Eastern Cape

Councils, who was among those who thanked Mr Heunis, said that "the feeling of the people is that we are getting too little too late".

Mr Sili said the money would "serve no purpose if we lack expertise and know-how".

Mr Heunis said the R43 million was the "largest amount ever allocated".

The Eastern Cape had been identified as the region most in need of aid as a result of the economic downturn.

Mr Heunis said the money could lead to the creation of "some 48 000 jobs if properly used".

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CSO: 3400/547

SOUTH AFRICA

MIDRAND BACKS RESIDENTS IN FIGHT AGAINST COLORED AREA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Nov 85 p 22

[Article by Shirley Woodgate]

[Text]

Midrand town council has unanimously agreed to oppose, in the strongest possible terms, the government plan to establish a coloured group area in the town.

This move by the council adds considerable muscle to the storm of angry protest that has erupted among homeowners living near the two 500 ha sites selected for investigation into the desirability of creating the township.

Midrand town clerk, Mr Philip Botha, said yesterday the council had decided to oppose the development on either portions of the farms Allendale 10 IR or Waterval 5 IR because:

- It was contrary to the Greater Pretoria Guide Plan, scientifically drawn up by experts. This important document was statutory and could not be changed. In terms of the guide plan, the Allendale land was designated rural residential (for agricultural holdings) and Waterval for tourism and recreational purposes.

- This type of development would obviously rely heavily on mass transport which was not provided in either area and would be expensive

to lay on.

- Both proposed areas were too small to provide full community services and shopping areas. Libraries and sports facilities would have to be integrated with existing services in Midrand.

- The development would create a compact community surrounded by low density residential housing — effectively establishing an island surrounded by a metropolitan sea of agricultural holdings;

- The social implications caused by lack of facilities and cultural differences would create uneasiness.

- Density in these areas was planned for one dwelling per hectare. Provision of infrastructure of higher density would be very expensive, placing an undue strain on Midrand's already hard-pressed financial resources.

Mr Botha said the council believed there were other suitable areas for siting a coloured township and these suggestions would be relayed to the Government.

A residents' protest meeting was held last night at the Halfway House Primary School.

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK COMMUNITY OF BEAUFORT WEST BEGINNING TO SHOW STRENGTH

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 21 Nov 85 p 15

[Article by Tony Weaver]

[Text]

BEAUFORT WEST could be any small South African town caught up in the turmoil of political insurrection which is sweeping the country.

As in other small towns, a predominantly Afrikaner Nationalist white population are discovering they have to negotiate or face economic ruin.

On August 17 this year, the residents of Beaufort West's "Bantu Location" decided they had had enough of living in squalor and poverty, of being treated like dirt in their own town and of being ignored when it came to filling jobs.

Boycott

They launched a blanket consumer boycott of all white-owned businesses in the town. The only exceptions were white pharmacies where essential medicines not available in the township could be bought.

Three months later, the Beaufort West Afrikaanse Sakekamer (BWAS) called on its members immediately to drop discriminatory employment practices, and the local Administration Board pledged more than R4-million to upgrade the township, with

408 new site-and-service plots pegged out for development.

The president of the BWAS, Mr Herman Erasmus, says of the boycott: "It is definitely hitting and hitting hard."

He says the call for an end to job discrimination is "a direct result of a meeting" the sakekamer had with the Zankhanyo Civic Association (ZCA), an affiliate of the United Democratic Front.

ZYO formed

Beaufort West has not always been a stronghold of the UDF, or an area known for its militant action. The township has always been called simply "the Bantu Location". Towards the end of 1984, a community council was "elected" with negligible township support. It immediately renamed the Bantu Location "Sidesaviwa", which means "we have been heard".

On December 9, 1984, the black youth of Beaufort West called a mass meeting at which the Zankhanyo Youth Organization (ZYO) was established.

Zankhanyo literally means "come with the light". The driving force

behind the youth organization was a dynamic organizer and dedicated political activist, Mandlenkosi Tshaka Kratshi.

In a tiny shack in the township, a group of youth leaders take up the story of Beaufort West: "On January 22 the spark came when our comrade was killed by the cops."

'Attacked'

Behind that statement lay part of the story behind the change in Beaufort West's "Bantu Location" from just another Platteland township to a militant, well-organized community.

On January 22, Constable Pieter Andries de Villiers went to arrest Mandlenkosi Tshaka Kratshi on a charge of public violence.

The rest is history. Constable De Villiers said — and the Beaufort West Magistrate's Court accepted his story — that Mr Kratshi attacked him with a table fork and bit him on the shoulder.

Constable De Villiers said that as he backed out of the house he shouted he would shoot if the attack did not stop. He claimed Mr Kratshi

lunged at him with the fork, he opened fire, and seconds later Constable De Villiers had created another political martyr in the annals of South African resistance politics.

New name

The same day, four community councillors, confronted by an angry community which accused them of being collaborators with the system which had killed their leader, resigned on the spot.

"The other three carried on with their work until their houses were petrol-bombed, now they have dropped out," one of the ZYO members says.

Immediately after the shooting of Mandlenkosi Kratshi by the police, the people of the "Bantu Location" took things into their own hands.

Their first step of defiance was to rename the township 'KwaMandlenkosi'.

In the months that followed, the ZYO and the ZCA launched an intensive campaign, canvassing door to door, establishing the needs of the community, how many people were unemployed and what assistance they needed, and quietly building up support for the UDF.

When it was decided to launch a consumer boycott, demands were already well-established and based in the door-to-door work done by activists over a period of months.

Conditions in Kwa-Mandlenkosi are dreadful, even by South African ghetto standards.

The houses are, almost without exception, crumbling brick hovels which appear to have had little or no maintenance in years.

Walking through Kwa-

Mandlenkosi is a little like walking through the aftermath of a war. The streets are impassable, every corner has been barricaded by residents to stop police coming in — not barricades made of tyres or barrels, but massive boulders piled up in low walls.

Houses sag, roofs collapsing. Derelict, semi-demolished hovels house up to 10 people.

Luckily it doesn't rain that often in Beaufort West.

Incongruity

Throughout the whole township is the stench of human detritus. The residents have systematically destroyed 16 public toilets — stinking cesspools situated next to the only water supply in the township, a network of public taps, many of which deliver only a feeble trickle of water.

My guides point to an incongruous sight — an all-weather tennis court and netball field, the surfaces crumbling from disuse. "While our people are suffering and starving, this is what the community council did, built us tennis courts. Tennis courts? I don't think anyone here could even afford a tennis ball, let alone a racquet," one young man says.

October 18 is another significant day for Kwa-Mandlenkosi. The residents call it "Helicopter Day". On Helicopter Day, police were monitoring the township by helicopter. A young boy climbed on to the roof of a house, armed with a catapult.

He fired, and amid a fearful clatter the chopper staggered off, one of its rotor blades damaged. The boy is now a folk hero, the "only militant in South Africa to bring down a helicopter with a catapult", the people say.

It doesn't take long to walk around the township. There are only 600 hovels housing close to 6 000 people. As we walk the grievances come tumbling out, too many to document, an endless litany of suffering which, until now, the people have felt powerless to fight against.

That changed with the establishment of the ZYO and the ZCA, the refusal of residents to pay rent and the launching of the consumer boycott. Before that, the white town of Beaufort West had refused to meet the ZCA, saying they would deal only with the community council.

"Now they come to us all the time, we don't have to call them, it is beginning to hurt them."

'Please help'

The Friday night of my visit, police moved into the township. They blanketed KwaMandlenkosi with teargas, sjambokked youths in the streets, and wounded three people. By the Saturday morning, one of those shot was dead.

Just before midday on that Saturday, the residents smuggled my car and me out through a back route and saw me off on my journey back to Cape Town.

The next morning my phone rang. It was a call box in Beaufort West,

and the person at the other end said: "Please, man, we need help. After you left, they moved in and fired teargas, they opened up on us and wounded fifteen people, one of our guys fired back and wounded two cops, and now it's war."

The police in Pretoria later confirmed that one person had died and that five men and a woman were wounded when police opened fire. Asked to comment on resident's reports that at least 15 had been wounded, a police spokesman said "That is quite possible".

Calls

He also confirmed that two policemen had been shot and wounded and another hit by a rock in the confrontation with about 200 residents on a township soccer field.

Frequent calls are made to me from Beaufort West, saying "the police are here looking for Y" or "they have taken Z in for questioning" or "A has gone into hiding because they beat him up".

The business leaders of Beaufort West have decided to "zanokhanyo" — "come with the light" — but until the police do the same, this Karoo town will continue to be just another paragraph in the daily police unrest report.

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SOUTH AFRICA

MODEL TOWNSHIP IN CAPE FACES MASSIVE UNEMPLOYMENT

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 22-28 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Moira Levy]

[Text]

"HUNGRY TOWN" is the name residents have given the latest housing development scheme in the Cape west coast township of Atlantis.

An Atlantis Advice Office worker explained, "After paying up to R250 a month for some of these houses, who can still afford to eat?"

Very few of the local residents, it would seem — with unemployment in Atlantis running at an estimated 60 percent and retrenchments continuing daily.

Atlantis, once billed as the model of the government's decentralisation strategy, is now being variously described as a "ghost town", a "coloured homeland" and a "social and economic disaster".

Proposed as a possible solution to the chronic housing shortage on the Cape Flats, the planners behind Atlantis intended the development to draw the surplus coloured population out of Cape Town. Ten years later, in the words of Advice Office worker Fred Petersen, "The dream of Atlantis is now collapsing".

Approximately 2 000 tenants and homeowners face eviction because they have fallen behind with their payments. More than 200 residents have had their water supply cut to a trickle because they cannot afford to pay their accounts.

The grievances of the Atlantis community have come under the spotlight at a series of mass meetings held in the township during the past two weeks.

Last weekend a 1 000-strong crowd backed an Atlantis Residents' Association (ARA) decision to seek an

urgent meeting with the Cape Divisional Council to discuss the community's plight.

"We demand, firstly, that all the evictions be stopped, immediately and forever," said Noel Williams, Chairman of the ARA.

"We also want a new rent structure and water must not be disconnected under any circumstances.

"It is not only the unemployed who are having a hard time. Even the employed find it expensive to stay in Atlantis," he said.

Ten years ago, as an experiment in deconcentration, the government attempted to lure industrialists away from metropolitan Cape Town with attractive incentives, including 40 percent of railage costs, 40 percent of the wage bill, housing subsidies and training grants.

The Divisional Council pumped well over R100-million into residential and industrial development.

Residents came from all over the Cape Peninsula, some from suburbs like Sea Point and Wynberg, which were proclaimed white in terms of the Group Areas Act. Most, however, were squeezed out to Atlantis by the chronic housing shortage in the townships of the Cape Flats.

And in spite of clear signs of impending economic collapse, new residents are still arriving in Atlantis, lured by the prospect of a home of their own.

Those who have jobs in Cape Town hold on to them, opting to commute the 45km to work each day, a journey which takes a total of three hours and costs R5,38 return.

Unemployment in Atlantis rises daily, Petersen said.

"There are huge factories with only a handful of workers, and they have to work twice as hard.

"They are doing the work of all those who line up outside the factory gates trying to get a job," he said.

"Workers will accept any casual employment because they are so desperate. Then they come to the Advice Office because they have not been paid or have not received any benefits. But they have no agreements or pay slips. We have no legal leg to stand on. I don't know which way to turn."

The social consequences of recession and unemployment are hitting the community hard, he said. The Advice Office has been getting appeals from women whose husbands are drinking heavily or who are selling their household goods to pay their debts.

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK TOWNSHIP DISCONTENTED OVER WHITE APPOINTMENTS

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 22-28 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Jo-Ann Bekker]

[Text]

TOWN clerks of white municipalities in two Eastern Cape towns have been appointed to perform the functions of the discredited African town councils — and ultimately to prepare the ground for new council elections, following mass resignations by councillors early this year.

This seemingly new development in the government's black local government policy has angered residents of Cradock's Lingelihle township, who heard of it only through the media.

"The government has once again made the mistake of taking decisions without having the decency even to inform the people affected," said Gladwell Makhawula, president of the Cradock Residents Association (Cradora).

Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Heunis recently appointed Cradock Town Clerk Johnny Landman as administrator of the Lingelihle Town Council, and former Uitenhage Town Clerk Barry Erasmus as administrator of the Kwanobuhle Town Council.

They are directly responsible to his department and owe no allegiance to the regional development boards, which took over administration of African townships in 1973.

The appointments came soon after employer bodies from more than a dozen Eastern Cape towns hit by consumer boycotts resolved to send a delegation to Heunis to ask for African townships to revert to the control of white municipalities, believing they could give Africans a

better deal than would the development boards.

But the timing was co-incidental, according to George Reynolds, acting regional representative of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning in the Eastern Cape.

Of the reasons for appointing the new Cradock administrator, he said: "Johnny Landman was the best man on the spot. He is well-known by the blacks and we've got to win the hearts and minds of the people."

Reynolds admitted elections for the widely-discredited African town councils were on the agenda.

"Elections are envisaged when things calm down. They are a long-term object," he said.

Said Landman: "The main object is to get the township properly established as a fully-fledged local authority. The first task is to establish the needs of the people and then work out priorities. Since the administration boards were established in 1973 we have had no direct communication with the townships."

Cradock was one of the first 22 areas where community councils were elevated to the status of "fully-fledged" black local authorities in 1984.

But in January this year, the Lingelihle Town Council became the first in the Eastern Cape to resign *en masse*. Councillors said they had been seen by their community as apartheid civil servants and had lacked any economic muscle to improve conditions in the township.

All but one member of the Kwanobuhle Town Council, deputy mayor PJ Kinikini, resigned before March this year. Kinikini was burnt to death on the weekend after police shot dead 20 funeral-goers at Langa on March 21.

With the resignation of black local authorities, civic bodies in Cradock and Uitenhage have achieved a measure of recognition from the powers-that-be. Representatives for residents of Langa were involved in initial negotiations with the town clerk of the Kwanobuhle Town Council, Jan Coetzee, over the removal of squatters.

Cradock has met top officials in the Department of Education and training over the school boycott and has taken over the administration of the payment of pensions.

But the authorities have frequently chosen to remind residents of who is really in control.

Earlier this year, when Cradock residents complained to Town Council officials about delays in collecting sanitation buckets, they were told to "go and ask Matthew Goniwe", the secretary general of Cradock, who was subsequently murdered with three of his colleagues.

And in the series of police raids on African townships this year, when townships were cordoned off and houses searched, messages such as this were broadcast by police:

"People of Lingelihle, think where your water comes from. Think where your electricity comes from, think who provides these essential services. People of Lingelihle, it is not Goniwe."

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CSO: 3400/532

SOUTH AFRICA

PEACEFUL REMOVALS NEGOTIATIONS IN LEANDRA TOWNSHIP TURN VIOLENT

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 22-28 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Vivienne Walt]

[Text]

THE township of Leandra was in mourning on Tuesday morning.

What had potentially been a peaceful negotiation over removals of shack-dwellers had become a bloody battle between residents and police.

Four people had been killed, and three councillors' homes burnt. The main entrance was barricaded by youths at 2am that morning with three burnt-out cars, remnants of earlier protests against threatened removals to Kwandebele.

On Tuesday, the community stayed home from work to defend the demolition of their shacks.

Groups of men leaned over fences, discussing the day's killings. Nelly Masondela, a school teacher and mother of three children, had died early that morning, when a local white cafe owner allegedly stood on the bridge overlooking Leandra, and fired down on her while she collected water from the communal tap.

In the angry response which followed, three boys were shot dead by police after a group tried to set the new beerhall alight.

"We can't control the people," said Abel Nkabinde, who chairs the Leandra Action Committee and is president of the township's Youth Congress. "People are 100 percent against being moved to Kwandebele or any other homeland."

The notices sent to the 116 families housed in the shacks alongside the road warned them to demolish their "illegal structures" before November

13, although the people had been moved there from other parts of the township by the Highveld Administration Board last October, to await new housing.

Hundreds of residents gathered outside the old beerhall next to the barricade later that morning, to meet security forces and board officials. The Action Committee made it clear that they would resist all further attempts to move residents, and were given assurances that there would be no removals before the weekend.

Chief Mayisa of Leandra, who had been in a meeting with the station commander Lieutenant de Vries at the police station when Madonsela's body was brought in, said he told the officials that no residents would move "until they brought these dead people back to life."

In June last year, the Department of Cooperation and Development wrote to the Leandra Action Committee saying that the 116 families would be reprieved. Just three months later, however, the administration board began evicting individual families.

Since then, another reprieve had been offered, and this month's eviction notices brought the tension to Tuesday's crisis point.

"The situation is very dangerous right now," said Nkabinde after Tuesday's deaths, "because we feel that this place is our place. We don't like violence, but we've been provoked," he said.

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SOUTH AFRICA

COLORED VIGILANTE FORCE IN QUEENSTOWN ACCUSED OF FUELING VIOLENCE

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 22-28 Nov 85 p 3

[Text]

A COLOURED vigilante force operating in Queenstown has been accused of fuelling racially-tinged violence in the town.

The force is managed by the Labour Party-controlled Management Committee (Mancom), which claims it consists of about 400 men armed with sticks, sickles, pangas and picks.

The vigilantes were formed in response to an upsurge in violence in Queenstown last weekend. Unrest spilled across the borders of Mlungisi and a number of businesses in the white areas were petrol-bombed.

In response to petrol bomb attacks on some coloured houses, a meeting on Sunday resolved to set up the vigilante group.

Winston Jasson, leader of the local Labour Party branch and a senior member of the Mancom, said the vigilantes were purely defensive.

"Their sole purpose is to protect lives and property," he said. Jasson is seen as the vigilante leader, although he would admit to no more than being responsible "with the others on the Mancom" for the control of the troops.

He said there was a minority among the black community who were trying to intimidate coloureds into joining the consumer and school boycotts.

"Our people were assaulted and threatened when the consumer boycott started. When houses were burnt, we decided this far and no further.

"We have shown these people that violence can be countered with violence."

However, a coloured minister in New Rest said the vigilantes were motivated by revenge and the conflict was being artificially fuelled.

"At the meeting on Sunday, there was virtually a declaration of war on the black community," he said.

Residents of Mlungisi see the vigilantes as waging undeclared war on them. Residents said petrol bombs had been thrown at houses near the boundary with New Rest and the other coloured areas which are separated by only a road from Mlungisi.

Blacks who strayed into the coloured areas were assaulted, they said, making it impossible to move through New Rest.

Jasson rejected the charges categorically, but conceded there might be individuals who were motivated by revenge.

Asked whether there had been any excesses, he said: "We put a stop to them".

The vigilantes are not only seen as a threat by black residents but also by UDF supporters in the coloured areas.

The Reverend Murphy Maart said a group of vigilantes had stoned the house of his neighbour, a teacher, and he had also been threatened.

Jassocon conceded that some people wanted to burn houses of UDF supporters, "but we will not permit it".

What is seen as close co-operation between the vigilantes and Security Forces has caused resentment in

Mlungisi.

Jasson said there had to be close co-operation with the police. Senior local police and army officers had addressed a meeting of the vigilantes on Tuesday night to urge them to stay within the law.

A police official in Pretoria said police were not aware of the vigilantes, although he did confirm a meeting with coloured residents had been held.

He said police would not prevent anybody protecting themselves, but would act if the law was broken.

Police themselves have acted vigorously in Mlungisi. A residents' meeting held in a Methodist Church Hall on Sunday to discuss the consumer boycott was broken up by the police and at least 14 people have died in clashes that erupted after the incident.

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SOUTH AFRICA

CISKEI AUTHORITIES TAKE ACTION AGAINST VIGILANTES

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 22-28 Nov 85 p 3

[Text]

IN A dramatic turnabout, Ciskei authorities have taken action against an alleged group of vigilantes established, apparently, in response to a call by President Lennox Sebe.

The 54 men were arrested last weekend and charged with murder, 27 counts of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, nine counts of malicious damage to property and a charge of arson.

The accused were allegedly operating in Zwelitsha after Sebe, in a speech in early October, called for the formation of vigilante groups. Police would not enter areas where there were no vigilantes to quell unrest, he said, and "evildoers" would be hunted "like animals".

Zwelitsha residents accused the men of indiscriminate beatings. Vigilantes were armed with sticks and sjamboks and had imposed their own curfew, residents claimed, beating anyone found outside after dark.

During this week's court appearance, an angry chanting crowd of Zwelitsha residents gathered outside the Magistrate's Court. The gate was locked against them, as the courtroom was already packed to capacity.

The murder charge against the 54 arose out of the death of Zalisile

Matyolo. He was allegedly beaten to death, after being accused of being the leader of a group of people burning houses in the township.

Bail for the 54 was opposed by the State, which called the local station commander, Lieutenant Mzuyanda Vuse, to testify that police expected to have to investigate more murders if the accused men were released.

One of the accused, Jacson Nconco, produced a document signed by Lieutenant Vuso which said the men were appointed as watchmen to guard property.

Lieutenant Vuso denied, however, that the men were a peacekeeping force. A decision on bail was postponed.

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SOUTH AFRICA

MOUTSE RESIDENTS PROTEST REMOVAL THREAT

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 22-28 Nov 85 p 5

[Article by Jo-Ann Bekker]

[Text]

TENSION is rising in Moutse, the huge North Sotho-speaking settlement near Groblersdal in the Northern Transvaal due to be incorporated into the new KwaNdebele "homeland" in January.

Hundreds of residents and youths recently marched 3km to the house of a Moutse man accused of practising double standards by running a shop in KwaNdebele. According to witnesses, had he not been warned to take refuge elsewhere, he would not be alive today. Residents have since declared a boycott on his business, as well as on KwaNdebele-baked bread.

A meeting between 19 representatives of the Moutse community and Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis this week did nothing to ease the situation.

"We were told the decision to redraw our boundaries to include us in KwaNdebele was final and we could only negotiate the implementation of that decision," one of the Moutse delegation, Manedi Cheueu, said shortly after the meeting.

"For five years we have been fighting incorporation. We told Minister Heunis that our people regard the issue as non-negotiable and we as leaders would be signing our death warrants if we participated in incorporation. We left the meeting deadlocked," he said.

He said Heunis had also rejected the suggestion that a referendum be held so the people of Moutse could vote on the question of incorporation. "This was the third time we have asked the government for a referendum.

Minister Heunis said if he allowed us to have a referendum he would have to give the same opportunity to all communities."

A spokesman for the Minister of Constitutional Development's office said Heunis would be making no statement about the meeting.

Cheueu was one of three Moutse leaders who were elected by huge majorities to the Lebowa Parliament in 1983 on a ticket opposing incorporation into KwaNdebele.

In recent years Moutse has been shunted between governments. The highly developed 66 000-hectare area formed part of Lebowa throughout the '70s, but was excised against Lebowa's will and placed under the South African Department of Co-operation and Development in 1981, although it still retained seats in the Lebowa parliament.

Incorporation into KwaNdebele (where women don't have the vote) was on the agenda since the 1979, but residents' vociferous opposition caused the South African government to put the plans on ice — until the final consolidation proposals for KwaNdebele were announced two months ago.

Professor John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for Applied Legal Studies has described the inclusion of Moutse in Lebowa as nonsensical, even according to the government's "logic" of ethnic homelands.

"The case of the Moutse community is without precedent. Its 100 000 North Sotho-speaking people will make up a third of the KwaNdebele

population, of which 200 000 are Ndebeles, so there is no way it can become an ethnic homeland," he said.

"It is not a case of traditional resettlement because borders and not people are being moved," Dugard added. "It's a case of old-fashioned colonialism at its worst."

Cheueu said residents were happy to remain in South Africa or under Lebowa, which unlike KwaNdebele had not opted for "independence".

They feared as non-Ndebeles they would be discriminated against after incorporation.

He said that although all six Moutse chiefs had adamantly rejected incorporation, this week for the first time a headman and community council chairman from the 19-member Moutse delegation which met Heunis had made noises in favour of incorporation.

"After five years Pretoria, according to its usual practice, has manipulated two people to accept incorporation," Cheueu said.

The Moutse community has been told they can move to two barren settlements in Lebowa, Sallysloot and Emmirpan, but they are unwilling to leave behind the land owned by their chiefs with its tarred roads and hospital.

Last month, Prince C N Mahlangu, the KwaNdebele Minister of Health, was quoted as saying he was desperately awaiting the inclusion of Moutse into KwaNdebele so his department could take over the 360-bed Philadelphia Hospital. At present KwaNdebele has clinics, but no hospital.

A representative of the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee, which has worked extensively in the area, said at a recent press conference: "The addition of Moutse will almost double KwaNdebele's size and infrastructure — a prize indeed for opting for independence? It is this need for land and facilities that is the rationale for this flouting of any principles of ethnic unity."

'Consolidation' Plan Affects 143,000

ABOUT 143 000 people will be affected by the Transvaal consolidation plans recently announced by the South African government, according to the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac).

The largest community affected is at Moutse near Groblersdal, where approximately 120 000 people are due to be incorporated into KwaNdebele.

At Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein, adjacent farms situated between Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele, about 15 000 to 20 000 residents are due to be incorporated into KwaNdebele, while their farms will revert to Bophuthatswana.

At Mathopetad in the Western Transvaal, about 2 000 people are resisting their planned removal to Bophuthatswana, as are 1 500 people at Motlatla.

About 300 people at Machakaneng, a "black spot" near Brits, are due to be dispossessed of their land, which will be handed to Bophuthatswana. Their fate is unclear.

Trac said the total of 143 000 did not include the people in the far northern Transvaal areas who were affected by the boundary changes, but with whom Trac had no direct contact.

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SOUTH AFRICA

DEPUTY MINISTER PREDICTS END TO FORCED REMOVALS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Nov 85 p 22

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

The Government's homeland consolidation policy has by and large been a success story, says the Deputy Minister of Development and of Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens.

And, in a recent interview in his Pretoria office, Mr Wilkens predicted that South Africa would not again have a situation in which large numbers of people would be forced to resettle.

Mr Wilkens is responsible for the consolidation and land development of the homelands.

He said the decades-long process of land transfer to the 10 homelands had been almost completed. The land quota for seven of the ethnic states had in fact already been finalised.

All that remained were the final proposals for the consolidation of Transkei, kwaZulu and kaNgwane; the settling of a number of regional and local land disputes; the rate and manner of handing over some of the land which had been earmarked for transfer; and legislation to enable property ownership in the non-independent (but self-governing) national states.

The Government hoped to finalise the Transkei and kaNgwane land issues in the first half of next year, while substantial progress had been made with kwaZulu.

There were ongoing discussions and negotiations with regard to localised land problems with virtually all the homelands, he said.

Where consolidation plans had been finalised, concrete plans of action to transfer the land were being negotiated with the various homeland Cabinets.

Some national states wanted their land immediately, others wanted a sys-

tematic transfer accompanied by a plan for the best utilisation of land.

The legislation to provide for property rights in the self-governing states would be introduced early in the next session of Parliament.

On the subject of forced removals, Mr Wilkens said that because South Africa's constitutional proposals were still being finalised, in theory it was not possible to say there would be no more compulsory resettlement.

However, the Government had decided to suspend forced removals and had opted for negotiation with people to get them to co-operate. The system was more flexible now, and if people did not want to move they would not be forced to do so.

He did not foresee a situation again in which people would be forced to move. On the other hand, people who wanted to take advantage of offers of better land would not be allowed to do so unless the entire community they came from agreed to move, Mr Wilkens said.

On the question of the quality and quantity of the land given to the homelands, Mr Wilkens said that what mattered was not so much the inherent value of the land, but the way in which it was managed.

"In the Transkei, Ciskei, kwaZulu and kaNgwane they have the best fertile land with very high potential. And in Bophuthatswana, where there is good land but a low rainfall, the people are producing enough to feed themselves.

"I am absolutely sure that we have had success stories with the national states. Their productivity would surprise the world."

SOUTH AFRICA

INDIANS PLANNING LAND STRATEGY FOR NATAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Nov 85 p 11

[Text]

DURBAN. — The Minister of Housing, Agriculture and Local Government in the House of Delegates, Mr Baldeo Dookie, said yesterday he had appointed consultants to prepare a land and housing strategy plan for Indians initially in Natal.

Addressing the first national congress of the National Peoples Party, ruling group in the House of Delegates, at the beachfront Malibu Hotel, he said there was an urgent need to identify further areas of land for Indian housing in close proximity to jobs.

"I feel an overall strategy plan should be drawn up, and as most of the Indian community are concentrated in Natal I have deemed it expedient to appoint consultants to prepare such a strategy plan for this province," he said.

Mr Dookie said that with the approval of his Ministers Council he had appointed Vincent Leggo and Associates as the consultants.

Similar strategy plans would be undertaken for Indians in other provinces next year, he said, adding he expected the Natal plan to be ready before the year end for submission to the Ministers Council and to the Minister of Constitutional Affairs and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

Mr Dookie said ad-hoc and piece-meal planning in the past had retarded the progress in Indian housing and he was not prepared to let it continue. There was a housing backlog of about 65 000 units for Indians alone, he said.

Mr Dookie also announced a guaranteed home ownership plan for Indian tenants.

Mr Dookie said his department was at present investigating the concept of so-called "starter housing" which would bring housing at affordable level to families hitherto fated to remain as tenants.

The idea, he said, was to provide would-be home owners with basic facilities such as a living room, kitchen and toilet and allowing them to complete their dwellings at their own cost, time and labour.

A number of site plans together with passed plans would be provided to families for selection according to their needs, he said.

Mr Dookie said consideration was being made with regards to the appointment of consultants to produce a package plan and to market the concept. — Sapa.

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SOUTH AFRICA

CHANGE IN LANDHOLDING UNLIKELY TO IMPROVE HOMELAND CONDITIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Nov 85 p 8

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — A change in the system of land-holding in South Africa's "bantustans" from communal tenure to freehold is unlikely by itself to have any major impact on the deterioration in these areas, says researcher, Mr Peter Moll in a newly-released paper in the Carnegie Conference series.

Mr Moll, who is presently reading for a doctorate at Oxford University, writes that the introduction of freehold rights could, in fact, result in instability and unrest unless the State is willing to first expend "considerable resources" on raising agricultural productivity, and to abolish influx control.

One disadvantage of the introduction of freehold, he said, is that women, who under the present traditional system are automatically entitled to inherit their husband's land, may lose this right if freehold is introduced, as a man would then be free to name his heir.

"The problem is compounded by the migratory labour system. Most men are away from their families for large parts of their working lives. Ties can loosen, remittances sometimes dry up, the migrant

may set up another family in the urban area.

"Granting freehold to such migrants may result in the virtual dispossession of rural families."

To prevent this, Mr Moll argues, freehold could be registered in the name of both husband and wife, or the law could demand the written consent of the wife before allowing the husband to dispose of his land.

Mr Moll also fears the introduction of freehold would undermine the authority of traditional chiefs which may lead to dislocation and unrest in the countryside.

Chiefs could be expected to oppose freehold because they stand to lose much of the power they derive from allocating land.

This might on the other hand, says Mr Moll, facilitate the establishment of "alternative structures of democratic representation" in the countryside.

Another advantage might be that, with at least a fifth of arable land in KwaZulu, Transkei and Ciskei presently unused, the opening up of a market in land ownership for purchase by those with knowledge and capital to invest might lead to a "modest increase in use" in the long run.

It could also be argued that over a long period the possession of freehold could help expand the operations of commercial credit markets.

But, he says, it seems that the major cause of the absence of a flourishing credit market should be sought in the "general stagnation" in the rural reserve areas, rather than in the truncated land mar-

ket.

"This picture of stagnation may change if influx control and other restrictions on Black urbanisation were lifted.

"It is naive to label land tenure as the major limitation on productivity growth in the light of the past century of racial discrimination in State spending. — Sapa.

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CSO: 3400/537

SOUTH AFRICA

FATE OF MOZAMBIKAN REFUGEES IN BALANCE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Paul Bell]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT would have to consider stepping up the rate of repatriation of Mozambican refugees — who continue to flood into the Lowveld — if the tide cannot be stemmed, Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha said yesterday.

Botha added that he would be visiting the area soon to investigate the situation further and hold on-the-spot discussions with officials.

Recent estimates put the number of illegal Mozambican entrants at more than 220 000, of whom about 63 000 are registered "illegals".

The Department of Home Affairs has soft-pedalled on the problem, apparently because it recognises the difficulties the refugees face in Mozambique.

Botha said his department had for some months been repatriating Mozambican refugees at the rate of about 1 500 a month, but that he had been unwilling to step up the numbers because he was aware of the enormous human problem

they faced.

"Nevertheless, we must look after the interests of South African citizens first. There is a distinct unemployment problem in the Eastern Transvaal, so we can't leave the situation as it is.

"I have gone out of my way to solve the problem without harsher repatriation measures, but I can't relax the principle of repatriation.

"On the other hand, there have been good rains in Mozambique and, although, these people are also caught up in a war situation (between Mozambique government forces and the Renamo rebels), it is possible the rains may induce some of them to go back and try to start again.

"But the influx is continuing. There has been no decision to step up the rate of repatriation, but we will have to look into the possibility if we can't stem this tide."

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SOUTH AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE REFUGEES COME DOWN FOR AID

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Nov 85 p 8

[Text]

MAPUTO. — More than 10 000 people have come in from remote hill country in the central district of Gorongosa to get help at Government centres since soldiers destroyed the headquarters of anti-Government rebels in August, the official Mozambican news agency has reported.

The agency said about 20 percent of the needy were malnourished, and some lacked any clothing except bits of tree bark or parachute cloth. The centres provide food, clothing and soap.

Four rehabilitation centres have been set up near Gorongosa from the rest of Mozambique for four years.

The news agency quoted district administrator, Mr Castigo Zandamela as saying: "The first people we found in the bush ran away from us. They were afraid.

"In Mucodza Centre, we gave food to the first people who came. In a little while, more began to trickle in and then grew to 4 000. At Nhamadzi, in less than two weeks we went from 36 to 2 800."

Tens-of-thousands of Mozambicans have been affected by drought and the inability of Government forces in some areas to oust the rebels so that relief supplies can get through. — Sapa-AP.

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SOUTH AFRICA

SABC COMMENTARY DISCUSSES TBVC SUMMIT

MB250642 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Deliberation and negotiation is certainly the order of the day in South Africa attested to not only by the ongoing debate over the country's constitutional future, but also the regular consultation between South Africa and the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] countries on matters of common interest.

Last week's summit conference in Pretoria between the heads of state and government of South Africa and the four independent states within greater South Africa--Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei--can be seen as a symbol of growing cooperation between all South Africans, white, brown and black, in building a new South Africa.

The goal is equal rights and opportunities for all individuals, irrespective of race, colour or creed, but with guarantees for the protection of minority rights.

In just 3 years this multilateral cooperation between South Africa and the TBVC states has blossomed into a formal secretariat for multilateral cooperation in southern Africa, in which all are equal partners.

A network of permanent institutions for cooperation has been created, of which the multilateral development council of ministers is the highest policy-making body, overseeing and directing general development strategy. The highest executive body of state officials, the multilateral economic and finance committee, in turn, has charge of nine technical committees. They function full-time in areas such as agriculture, commerce and industry, tourism, health and welfare, telecommunications, education, urban development, justice and economic matters.

This wide-ranging cooperation has already led to many benefits for the five partners, including the joint regional development programme and the establishment of the Development Bank of Southern Africa.

At the end of September this year the bank was involved in more than 400 development projects worth more than R3.3 billion.

The aim with the latest summit conference was to give the five leaders the opportunity to discuss political and other developments at the highest level.

Among matters to receive attention was the question of black citizenship and other political issues which the state president raised earlier this year: coordinated population and community development programs, proposals for urban development, joint opposition to international sanctions, regional industrial development, and improvement in the position of workers from the TBVC countries in South Africa.

The impressive progress which has been made with this multilateral dispensation in just 3 years, show what can be achieved with positive cooperation as opposed to negative confrontation.

There can certainly be no doubt about the interdependence of the countries comprising greater South Africa. And when decisions on matters of common interest have to be taken and acted upon, there is no substitute for consultation and joint decision-making.

Ends.

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CSO: 3400/510

SOUTH AFRICA

LONG-TERM FARMING PLAN FOR LEBOWA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Nov 85 p o0

[Article by Claire Robertson]

[Text]

Pink donkeys and black hills and tiny women hefting more than their own weight in fertiliser ... impressions of one of the strangest rural communities in the world.

Strange because many of the rural people of Lebowa are not farmers at all. After decades of betrayal by nature with pitifully low yields from poorly farmed, drought-besieged plots; and betrayal by the white man with resettled people pouring into the dustbowl of Africa, many had given up on the land.

But with little or no education, and little experience of the modern world, there was no place for them in the towns.

So they would have remained, caught between the then, which was destroyed by resettlement, and the now, which had passed them by. Trapped in dusty Lebowa, in sprawling, dehumanised villages, facing starvation.

But Operation Hunger stepped in. It brought food to the dying children and taught their mothers how to feed them, which solved some immediate problems.

HEALTHY CROPS

Now the organisation has started long-range projects to solve an essentially long-range problem. Operation Hunger is giving the land back to the people.

Rob Small, the Agricultural Project Manager for Operation Hunger, works in the area teaching the people how to obtain what they considered impossible — healthy crops from the land.

"Development must be a long-term effort. In ten years this will be a desert if we don't do something," Mr Small says.

The largest project to date involves the ripping, ploughing and planting of 500 hectares of land which, contrary to tradition, will come under a single crop of maize. Operation Hunger will spend R90 000 on the project.

After overcoming initial community resistance to the idea of all the patchwork plots being farmed together, Operation Hunger hired contractors to work the land which is owned by the Mogashoa tribe, bought tons of fertiliser and seed, and in the per-

son of the unflappable Mr Small, sorted out the endless small problems associated with such a vast project.

He believes in involving the community in development aid, rejecting the Lady Bountiful attitude that left so much of Africa with useless technology and only the memory of full bellies once the donors had pulled out.

So as you read this the women of Mogashoa are weeding their plots by hand; yesterday they emptied two trucks of hundreds of 50 kg sacks of fertiliser; tomorrow they will be back in the community garden, planting or weeding or mending fences.

The Mogashoa maize project has all the ingredients for success if enough rain falls. And if it does succeed, "people for hundreds of square kilometres will be clamouring for assistance. They will have regained their faith in this land," says Mr Small.

The project has to succeed: the positive effects of agricultural development are not as immediate as feeding schemes for malnourished babies.

Although grateful for the understanding and support of his backers, Mr Small is aware of how much of the future of this sort of development aid rides on the Mogashoa project. What if early rain ruins the fertiliser or rots the seed... what if no rain falls later.

Belief in the land is

what motivates Mr Small: "I am concerned with reclamation of the earth because people are part of that.

But development aid must not be forced on a community. Use existing structures such as community groups to achieve your aims and they will be lasting, he says.

Not all of the traditional farming methods will have to be relearned for the land to thrive, said Mr Small, pointing out fences of sisal between plots, a good method of preventing soil erosion.

And in some cases the old ways are the best. Eventually he hopes to reintroduce ox ploughs, although there is resistance to this "because the people think we are taking them backwards. They want tractors instead of cheap animal power which actually increases in value with time, and has few running costs."

In 10 months the Mogashoa tribe could have a great maize crop; in a year the community gardens throughout Lebowa could be producing enough for each family, with some to sell besides; in five years "this land could be a green and lush as you want it to be", he says, the sweep of his arm taking in the barren, harsh vista.

Meanwhile last week the first good rains fell in Mogashoa, washing the donkeys clean of the red dust, feeding the black earth.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

POLITICAL PAMPHLETS BANNED--CAPE TOWN--From today it is illegal to possess six editions of the Workers Vanguard -- a pamphlet published in New York -- and all copies should be destroyed, according to a Government notice published in Cape Town. Political pamphlets and newsletters dominate this week's list of banned publications. It is now an offence to import or distribute the following: Free Exist -- No 2, August 1985 by Exit, Johannesburg; Rubber Vibrator in Penis Form (producer not stated); State of the Nation -- October/November 1985, by Saspu Publications, Braamfontein; How Marxism Works, by Chris Harman; Soya Bulletin by Soya, Salt River; Up Front No 2, October 1985 by UDF, Claremont and Observatory. From today it will be an offence to possess any of the following publications: Workers Vanguard No 362, 361, 363, 366, 368 and 376 by Spartacist Publishing Company, New York; Workers Hammer No 62 and 70 by Spartacist Publishing Company, New York; Yesterday Tricameral, Today Emergency, What next? by MSA; Consumer Boycott (not stated); Arise Vukani by Action Youth, Braamfontein; Don't Hang Ben, by ANC; The Battle Lines are Drawn, by RMC, Cape Town. The following publications have, on appeal, been declared not undesirable. Crisis News No 1 By Western Province Council of Churches, Woodstock; Cosas Banned; by Media Committee, UCT. The Directorate of Publications has appealed against a committee decision that the following are not undesirable: Camera Weekly Vol 6 No 24, week ending October 12 by Haymarket Publishing Ltd, Middlesex; Amateur Photographer -- Vol 172, No 15, October 1985 by Business Press International Ltd, Surrey. The following have conditionally be declared not undesirable: Camera Weekly Vol 6 No 24 week ending October 1985 by Haymarket Publishing Ltd, Middlesex; Amateur Photographer Vol 1172 No 15 October 12 1985 by Business Press International Ltd, Surrey; Camera Weekly Vol 6 No 11 week ending July 12 1985 by Haymarket Publishing Ltd, Middlesex. The following have been declared not undesirable on review: South Africa and US Multinational Corporations by Ann and Neva Seidman; Letters from Zimbabwe, by Andrew Wainwright. The directorate has appealed against a committee decision that Woman plus Woman: Attitudes towards Lesbianism, by Dolores Kliach, is not undesirable. [EXCERPT] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Nov 85 p 8] /12851

CSO: 3400/537

SWAZILAND

POLICE SEIZE PASSPORTS OF FORMER LIQOQO MEMBER MSIBI

MB240650 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 23 Nov 85 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Police have seized four passports from ex-liqoqo member, Dr George Msibi.

The passports, two diplomatic, one international and the other a local travelling document, were taken from the doctor this week.

This was confirmed by the acting police PRO [Public Relations Officer] Assistant Commissioner of Police Mr Mnguni Simelane. Mr Simelane said the police would not disclose the reason for seizing the documents at this stage as police investigations are still in progress.

Mr Simelane said reasons will be given after the completion of police investigations.

Dr Msibi returned from Johannesburg on Monday and was told at his home in Manzini that he should report to the police.

When he went to present himself, he was told to surrender all his travelling documents to police headquarters in Mbabane.

Since the police refused to disclose the reason for the seizure, it could not be established whether it was for political reasons.

Dr Msibi was not at home when THE WEEKEND OBSERVER called in his home in Manzini yesterday.

A family member said he had gone out and did not know where he was.

Dr Msibi was kicked out of active politics in October 2 when the Queen Regent also fired, from Liqoqo, Prince Mfanasibili and commissioner of police, Mr Majaji Simelane.

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CSO: 3400/518

ZAIRE

MOBUTU SPEAKS TO WORLD PRESS ON IMF, OTHER TOPICS

AB282043 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] There was an international press conference yesterday evening at the presidential gardens of the residence of the MPR founding chairman at Camp Tshatshi. Once again, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko wanted to give a chance to members of the international press, who came to cover the festivities marking the 20th anniversary of the Second Republic, to ask him all the questions they wanted. Five categories of questions were put to the founding chairman, namely, Zaire's economic prospects through the execution of the program concluded with the IMF; the state of relations between Zaire and Belgium, Portugal, China and the United States of America; apartheid; and finally a question on Zaire's agricultural problems.

Concerning the IMF, the founding chairman condemned the change of attitude of this organization in its evaluation criteria. In 1984, said Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the IMF took into consideration an element of evaluation which, at the beginning, did not figure in the agreement as a criterion for performance evaluation. The leader also revealed that in the current year the IMF has again disrupted the program by introducing the oil bill as one of its performance evaluation criteria. The founding chairman, concluded his answer to question on IMF by informing the pressmen that he had notified the IMF authorities in Washington about his discontent. It was understood, he stated.

The head of state pointed out to the pressmen that he was worried about Zaire's economic problems. The food deficit is not a new problem for Zaire. In the colonial era there was a deficit in rice, corn, meat and sugar production. The second Republic, in its program of self-sufficiency in food production, has accorded a lot of importance to the four products. According to a World Bank report, the head of state stated, there is room in Zaire for 30 million heads of cattle, yet Zaire has only 5,000 at present. Concerning rice, the founding chairman mainly said that the Executive Council has appealed to Chinese technical assistants for help; the outcome is encouraging, but at the present stage the country is still obliged to import rice in order to meet the needs of the people. The same holds for corn for which a program is being implemented with the help of the United States in order to reduce the deficit over a medium-term period. The project for increasing the production of sugar has been drawn up; we are now waiting for funds to implement it.

In answer to a question about relations between Zaire and Belgium, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko did not hide the noble feelings he has toward Belgium and the Belgian people, but he complained about the rather disrespectful and unfriendly attitude of the Belgian press toward Zaire and its head. To the American journalist who wanted to know the state of relations between his country, the United States, and Zaire, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko replied that they are on a sound footing; the proof of this being his recent visit to the United States, and the presence of President Reagan's eldest daughter at the 20th anniversary celebrations of the Second Republic at Kinshasa. As always, cooperation between China and Zaire was mentioned by the MPR founding chairman. He gave precise examples of it. Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko also spoke of the dynamism of Portuguese businessmen, a dynamism which has been concretized by the setting up of an urban transport company in Kinshasa, and the forthcoming opening of a private commercial bank in Zaire.

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CSO: 3400/553

ZAIRE

PROGRESS MADE ON ZAMBIA-ZAIRE BORDER DISPUTE

AB282025 Dakar PANA in English 1730 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Lusaka, 28 Nov (ZANA/PANA)--Considerable progress has been made towards resolving border disputes between Zambia and Zaire, the Zambian Parliament was told on Wednesday.

Minister of State for Civil Service Mr John Mwendela informed the House that a joint committee of experts formed in 1982 to look into land problems between Zambia and Zaire at Kaputa and other areas had made considerable progress and had already submitted reports to the two governments on some parts of the borders under dispute.

The two governments are currently studying the reports of the committee, the minister said. He urged the people of the two countries currently residing in the affected areas not to engage in any activities that could jeopardise the efforts of the two countries which both seek to resolve the matter peacefully.

Minister of State for Finance Mbambo Sianga told the House that re-scheduling of loans was only giving the nation time to restructure the economy so as to be able to fulfill her obligation. Such measures however had side effects.

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CSO: 3400/553

ZAIRE

MPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE ENDS 10TH REGULAR SESSION

AB292224 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1100 GMT 29 Nov 85

["Final report" of the 10th regular session of the MPR Central Committee issued in Kinshasa on 29 November]

[Text] Kinshasa, 29 Nov (AZAP)--Deliberations of the 10th regular session of the MPR Central Committee, which took place at the People's Palace from 30 September to 8 October 1985 under the chairmanship of the MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, was preceded by a review seminar held at the historic party village of Nsele from 28 to 29 September 1985. The agenda adopted for the session had two main topics, namely:

A. Internal Policy:

1. Preparations for the 20th anniversary of the Second Republic.
2. Reports of the Legislative and Executive Councils on the implementation of State Decisions No 36/cc/85, EIXCC/85, EOXCC/85, 40/cc/85, and 41/CC/85 of 2 May 1985.
3. The permanent Commission of Studies and Research:
 - Designation of members and composition of bureau.
 - Draft amendment to the standing orders of the Central Committee.
4. The issue of national education.
5. Problems of public health.
6. Housing policy.
7. Economic situation of the country.
8. Problems of the Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution.
9. Permanent commission for discipline.

--Intersession report.

--The dossier Bangala versus Bile.

Before tackling the first point on the committee's agenda, the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the Republic informed the assembly of the meeting he held with members of the Permanent Bureau of the Central Committee to discuss the review seminar held in Nsele, a meeting at the end of which the following measures were taken:

--Expulsion by Ordinance No. 85/262 of 30 September 1985 of Citizen Weregemere Bingwa as a member of the Central Committee.

--Suspension for a period of 6 months of Central Committee member Birere Mufugungizi wa Mulamba.

B. External policy:

--Zaire's relations with the OAU.

On the first item on the agenda concerning the preparations for the 20th anniversary of the Second Republic which we have just celebrated, members of the Central Committee expressed the wish--which has just been accomplished--that a special character should be given to the festivities marking the occasion.

On the second item on internal policy, the chairman of the Legislative Council, the first state commissioner and the state commissioner for youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution presented their reports of activities to the Central Committee. The reports of the first state commissioner and the state commissioner for youth of the MPR were referred to a special commission for further examination. Anxious to ensure and maintain an atmosphere conducive for the continued search for the well-being of the Zairian people, the Central Committee adopted on 7 October 1985 a declaration strongly reaffirming not only that the MPR is the only institution of the republic of Zaire, but also that the 1-party system remains the only political system in Zaire and therefore any attempt to question this option is an unconstitutional and counterrevolutionary act.

Thereupon, the agenda of the session having undergone some modifications at the proposal of the founding chairman of the MRP and president of the republic, deliberations continued with the examination of the issue of national education presented by the sociocultural commission of the Central Committee.

Considering the importance of the item on the agenda and in view of the many activities of the party leader and the various trips he had to make to Europe and to the United States of America, deliberations of the 10th ordinary session of the Central Committee were suspended on 8 October 1985.

Resuming Friday, 29 November, 1985 at the People's Palace under the chairmanship of the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, the 10th ordinary session closed its deliberations the same day to enable the leader of the party-state to attend conferences of the Economic Community of Countries of the Great Lakes in Gisenyi, and heads of state of Africa and France in Paris.

All dossiers not discussed were referred to the 11th ordinary session of the MPR Central Committee which will be held in March 1986.

Issued in Kinshasa on 29 November 1985

By the general rapporteur.

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CSO: 3400/553

ZAIRE

AZAP MANAGER RECEIVES PRC JOURNALISTS DELEGATION

AB292011 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1405 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 28 November (AZAP)--Citizen Landu Lusaka Khasa, general manager of the ZAIRIAN NEWS AGENCY [AZAP], received on Thursday in his office the members of the delegation of the National Association of Chinese Journalists, ANJC, with whom he discussed the exemplary cooperation existing between China and Zaire which the founding chairman of the MPR stressed so well on Wednesday during the interview he granted to the foreign press at Mont Ngaliema [where the presidential palace is located].

On this occasion, AZAP's general manager underlined the friendly and brotherly relations existing between AZAP and the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, XINHUA, before informing his guests about the structures and objectives of AZAP.

The members of the ANJC later visited--under the guidance of the editor, Citizen Tukulu Ndomateso--AZAP's various services, notably the documentation, editorial, technical, and medical services as well as the PANA offices whose Central African headquarters is in Zaire. Mr Bao Yujun, leader of the ANJC delegation and member of the board of directors of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, said he was very satisfied about the flow of information published within the framework of the agreements concluded between AZAP and XINHUA.

This delegation, which has been visiting Zaire since 24 November within the framework of the festivities marking the 20th anniversary of the Second Republic, will this afternoon visit the Kisantu botanical garden and the headquarters of the Kwilu-Ngongo Sugar Company in Bas-Zaire.

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CSO: 3400/553

ZAIRE

UK TRADE MISSION ARRIVES FOR PROMOTION TOUR

ZB292234 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1500 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 29 Nov (AZAP)--A British trade mission comprising about 20 member-firms of the Westminster Chamber of Commerce arrived Friday in Kinshasa for a 3-day trade promotion tour in Zaire.

Speaking to AZAP on arrival at Beach, Ngobila M.P. Barret, leader of the delegation, said his mission, with the help of the Department of Health, will on Saturday organize an exhibition of pharmaceutical products and medical materials at the Intercontinental Hotel and later meet with Zairian member-firms of the National Association of Zairian Enterprises.

V. Sessengnon, an Ivorian national and the only African member of the Westminster Chamber, said the British businessmen's interest in the Zairian market lies in the fact that it constitutes the biggest market of French-speaking Africa.

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CSO: 3400/553

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

ZAIRIAN AMBASSADOR--Citizen Ngange Kamanda, former ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zaire to Togo, has just been appointed to the same functions in Argentina, according to a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. [Text] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1030 GMT 28 Nov 85 AB] /7358

AID FOR ZAIRE--Bonn, 28 Nov (DPA)--The Federal government has promised 57 million marks to Zaire as development assistance. Projects in the fields of railways, road construction and maintenance, provision of drinking water, veterinary training, and central administration will be promoted with this assistance, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation announced on Thursday in Bonn following the conclusion of government talks. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1534 GMT 28 Nov 85 LD] /7358

CSO: 3400/553

ZAMBIA

LABOR MINISTER URGES RECALLING WORKERS FROM RSA

MB200528 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Countries in Southern Africa have been urged to recall their migrant workers from South Africa to force the Pretoria regime to abandon its apartheid system.

Labour and Social Services Minister Mr Frederick Hapunda who made the call when he opened the seventh meeting of the Southern African Labour Commission (SALC) at Mulungushi Hall in Lusaka yesterday, said it was an established fact that South Africa's economy depended on the cheap labour provided by migrant and indigenous black workers.

The wealth generated by the workers was a major contributor to the sustenance of the evil system of apartheid.

It was saddening that the more wealthy migrant and indigenous workers produced for the apartheid regime, the more its economic and military might was strengthened.

That led to more oppression for blacks in that country and Namibia--increasing the threat to the independence and the economies of neighbouring countries.

He said once SALC member states had absorbed migrant workers from South Africa into their economies, the indigenous workers' contribution to total elimination of apartheid would be more felt than before.

The workers' power in South Africa could no longer be ignored because they were capable of paralysing Pretoria's economy if they withdrew their labour.

Mr Hapunda added that SALC member states appeared to have no choice but to recall their nationals from South Africa since the Pretoria regime had already threatened to expel them.

He hoped that SALC member countries would prepare for the possible eventuality. They could not compromise over apartheid because it was an evil system which had to be dismantled.

He implored the conference to find practical ways of reducing these countries' economic dependence on South Africa. At present, some of them could not immediately stop relying on the regime.

Their economies had been adversely affected by the world recession and the situation had been aggravated by three years of continuous and severe drought.

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CSO: 3400/523

ZAMBIA

TU GROUP CALLS FOR REVIEW OF SOCIALIST POLICY

MB061257 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) has called on the party and its Government to review its socialist policy since it is no longer capable of subsidising on goods and services for the people.

The congress has further pleaded with the Government to make life in the country bearable.

The call was made in Ndola by ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba when he addressed the Zambia Federation of the Blind annual general meeting at Kang'onga centre for the blind and handicapped.

Calling on the authorities to change socialist policies, Mr Chiluba noted that life for the growing number of the less advantaged was literally becoming unbearable.

The crime wave had affected work and its motivation. Shift workers were scared of even leaving their homes to the nearest pick up points for the fear of their lives.

The ZCTU boss warned that industry could not succeed without motivated and effective labour participation. He appealed to the Zambia Industrial and Commercial Association (Zincom) and the Zambia Federation of Employers (ZFE) to seize the opportunity and make friends with the labour movement despite the fundamental class differences.

While he was aware that the country was going through difficult times this was in fact the right moment for the leaders to "rise above scarcity and defend for the less able. That is the essence of socialism."

The labour movement supported moves to rob from the rich to the poor.

"If this Government is truly caring for the common man in tribulation and hardship now is the most opportune time to be with the poor for what is socialism if the party and its Government cannot subsidise life?"

He noted that socialism was a bridge between the rich and the poor, it was a bridge between wants and needs and also an umpire between the greedy and the needy.

Mr Chiluba warned of confrontation and unless the Government moved in to break the thick walls built between the business houses and ordinary citizens.

He reiterated that unless the government establishes the poverty datum line workers will not "accept lofty claims of socialism any more".

"For genuine socialism entails coherent plan and belief in managing life. Socialism is a subsidisation of life."

Earlier, welcoming his federation chairman Mr Kapisha Kamangala appealed to the party and its government to consider concessional prices for the blind and handicapped especially in state shops.

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CSO: 3400/523

END